

Portrait
of
Population
Pondicherry

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

FOREWORD

This attempt to produce a popular version of the large census data for the general reader is an important innovation of the 1971 Indian Census. Census publications concerning even a State run into a number of volumes. It is not possible for those who are not specialists to go through them all. At the same time, the basic information contained in the hundreds of census tables is rich and of significance to a much larger number of the public than is likely to consult the census series. It is with a view to cater for this group of readers, grown up as also those who are now in high schools and colleges, that this Portrait of Population relating to every state has been produced. It seeks to present in a brief compass all that may be of interest to the general reader and that too in a non-technical language.

I trust this venture will be welcomed and will help to introduce every responsible citizen to the scope and variety of information that is contained in our decennial census reports.

NEW DELHI
17th October, 1973.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

The Census Organisation in our country collects essential statistics of the population once in every ten years since 1872. The data so collected are tabulated, analysed and published in a series of census publications. It has not been possible to present all the compiled statistical data and their analysis at one and the same place. The characteristics of the population are so varied that they are to be cross-tabulated in a variety of ways and analyses made as to serve the needs of technical demographers, scholars, specialists and the like.

We have been thinking of bringing out a concise publication explaining the size, distribution, growth and composition of the population counted at the 1971 census for the State and Union Territory in a formal and non-technical manner with adequate illustrations, maps, charts etc. as to enable the lay readers especially the high school and college students to easily grasp the demographic data that are presented. One of the main ideas in this publication is to enable the people to understand and appreciate the census and also make available to them readily the basic demographic information that they would be needing ever so often. The present publication "Portrait of Population" or the popular version of the census report of the 1971 census in Pondicherry Union Territory is the result of such an endeavour. This project is in keeping with the programme of the United Nations to celebrate the world population year in 1974, the objective being to bring an awareness of the demographic situation to the people. It is also in the fitness of things that a departure from the tradition is introduced when the Indian census celebrated its centenary in 1972.

(iii)

In this book, I have attempted to give the readers of the census publications, a brief summary of the population portrait of the Union Territory of Pondicherry as revealed in the 1971 census. I do hope that the characteristics of the population discussed in the various chapters would make them population conscious.

Sri A. Chandra Sekhar, I. A. S., former Registrar General, India conceived this project and has been a source of inspiration in conducting the 1971 census operations and releasing the results early through publications. His successor in office, Sri R.B. Chari, I. A. S., has been giving good support to me in releasing the census reports, and had made useful suggestions now and then. I am grateful to both of them for their support and warm co-operation in releasing the 1971 census publications.

The collection of materials and data for the inset tables presented in this book as also the preliminary drafting of the chapters was undertaken by Sri M. Panchapakesan, Assistant Director of Census Operations. In this, he was assisted by Smt. A. M. Mangayarkarasi, Research Assistant, Smt. V. Manimekalai, Kum. V. Shanta and Kum. T. Kalyani, Assistant Compilers. Sri. T. R. Rajagopalan and later Sri T. V. Srinivasan, Deputy Directors assisted me in finalising this report. The maps and charts included in this book were drawn by Sri A. Rajamani, Artist and Sri N. Chandran, Draftsman. Kumari K. Chandra, Junior Stenographer typed the manuscripts for the press. I am thankful to all of them for their enthusiasm and interest shown in releasing this book.

The printing job of this volume was entrusted to the Govt. of India Press, Coimbatore. Sri B. B. Banerjee, Manager and Sarvashri P. K. Subramanian

(v)

and R. Kunjithapatham, Assistant Managers (Tech) extended full co-operation to me in for printing this book expeditiously. I record my appreciation of their help in this regard.

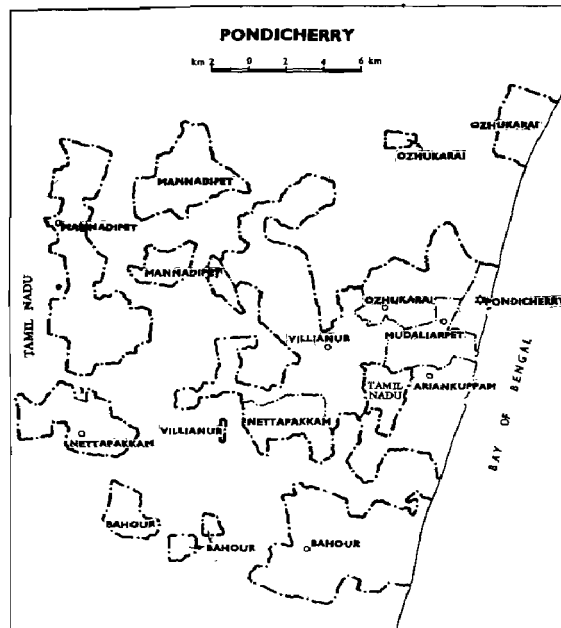
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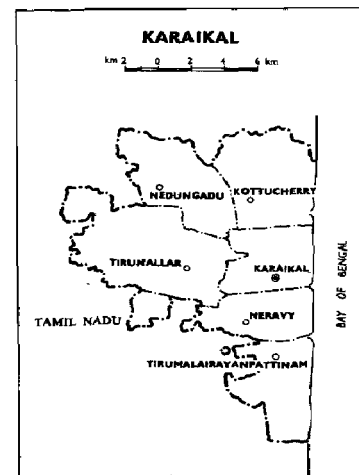
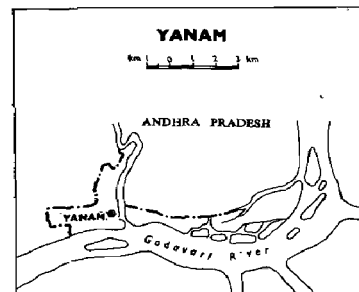
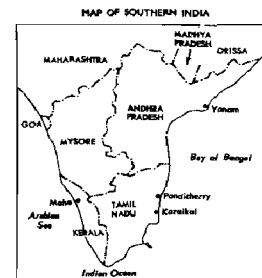
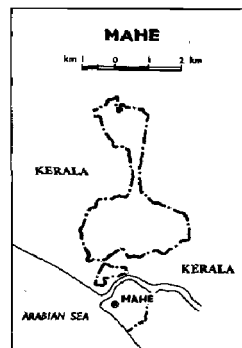
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**Union Territory of
PONDICHERRY**
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1971



Boundaries :-
 State/Union Territory ———
 Commune - - - - -
 U. T. Headquarters ☆
 Area Headquarters ●
 Commune Headquarters ○



●Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
 ●The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION— PONDICHERRY—UNION TERRITORY

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The word “Census” is derived from the Latin word “Censere” meaning to assess or rate. Oxford dictionary gives the meaning as “Official numbering of population with various statistics”. In general parlance, Census refers to ‘Population Count’ taken under the authority of the Government within its territorial limits. The count is done periodically with a fixed point of time as reference date. Following the existing pattern in the rest of the world, the census is conducted once in ten years in our country.

In our country, census operation has been conducted regularly once in ten years beginning with the year 1872. The Census of India, 1971, conducted during the period March-April 1971, marked the centenary of Indian Census.

The Census of India, 1961 was the first in the Union Territory of Pondicherry after the territory merged with the Indian Union. The second was that of 1971 Census, the details of which are found in this book on “Portrait of Population”.

What is Population Census?

Population Census is not just a counting of heads but it gives more information about the persons counted. We want to know how many are men and how many are women? How do the population of the districts and taluks of the State compare with one

another? We aim to find out how much of the population are in the younger ages and how many are in the older age-groups. We also like to have an idea of the people who are economically active, i.e. who are workers and those who are not active and depending on others. We are inquisitive to ascertain the religious composition of the population as well as the mother-tongues spoken with their strength. We also want to know how many of the population are living in villages and how many are residing in towns. How much of the males and females know to read and write? How many of the men and women are unmarried or married or widowed/divorced, what is the age at marriage of women and what is the present level of fertility among currently married women? These and many other data have been collected especially during the Population Census of 1971.

In short, Population Census takes into account all persons in each area and gathers certain basic characteristics of each one, such as age, sex, marital status, religion, mother-tongue, literacy, economic activity, etc.

What are the Uses of Census Statistics?

If the Government want to eradicate illiteracy, it is necessary to build more schools. How many schools are to be opened and where will depend on the number of children in the school-going age in different localities. New industrial units are to be established for production of consumer and capital goods. The setting up of new industries depends not only on the availability of finance and raw materials, but also on the availability of adequate labour force to keep the unit working. Provision of amenities like hospitals and dispensaries, communication facilities like post and telegraph offices, laying of roads etc., water supply and sanitary

services are integral parts of the welfare measures for the population in the country. These welfare schemes are naturally to be correlated with the size of population in the areas to be served with. Thus, Population Census is the primary source of basic national population data required for administrative purposes and for many aspects of economic and social research and planning. Value of Census statistics is enhanced when used together with other field investigations. Population Census providing demographic and economic characteristics at district level is of great help to the administrative machinery. The Population Census with its multifarious socio-economic characteristics is an essential pre-requisite for the policy determination connected with economic and social development. Census data is used in scientific analysis and appraisal of the composition, distribution and past and future growth of the population. Rural/urban concentration, occupational distribution, educational levels of population, sex and age distribution and other social and economic characteristics are of importance to scientific research. Population data is of great use to commercial, business and industrial units in regard to planning of production and distribution of goods and services. Census data is indispensable for social and economic planning of the country. Census provides the frame for scientific sample design in connection with sample surveys to collect current and detailed information on many topics which are usually collected once in a decade.

Census History

As early as the 3rd Century B.C., (i.e.) more than 2,000 years ago, Kautilya in his "Arthashastra" prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of State Policy for purpose of taxation. The word "Census" is of Roman origin derived from "Censors"

or the Magistrates in ancient Rome who compiled a register of population for the purpose of taxation and fixation of liability for compulsory military service. These ancient Census objectives were not popular and in the mediaeval period Censuses were almost given up. The need for reliable population statistics was felt by the modern welfare States for purposes of demarcation of electoral areas, scientific developmental planning and administration of educational, health and other social welfare projects. The earlier unpopular objectives were given up and confidentiality of Census returns was guaranteed under law and the collection of data on population was made purely for statistical purposes. The Census in the modern sense of the term was started to be taken from about the 17th-18th centuries. Canada and the Scandinavian countries were among the earliest to attempt a proper population count, though regular decennial Census in Canada started only in 1851. United States of America had regular decennial population Censuses from 1790. Great Britain (U.K.) had its first regular Census in 1801.

Indian Censuses

In India too, the East India Company administration made estimates of population of some of its local possessions even from the middle of the 17th century. The first Imperial Census of India under the British rule was completed in 1872. The first of the series of the decennial Censuses was, however, not synchronous and was in fact a compilation of enumerations spread over the period from 1867 to 1872 and it did not cover the entire country. However, there was uniformity in the schedule which did cover the basic demographic, social and economic characteristics and thus, laid the foundation for the modern decennial Censuses in the country. The next Census of 1881 was synchronous and covered the entire country. Since then regular decennial Censuses have been conducted on an all India

basis. Even during the period of World War II, the 1941 Census of India was conducted.

The first Census after India attained independence was conducted in 1951. The Census of 1961 made significant changes in the Census taking and encompassed several ancillary studies on socio-economic characteristics of the population. The present Census of 1971 had closely followed the pattern outlined in the earlier Censuses and had introduced scientific sampling techniques and mechanical and electronic data processing to ensure that the Census statistics are quickly presented with greater accuracy. With the Census of 1971, the country had witnessed the completion of 100 years of modern census count in India.

History of French Indian Census

The earliest attempt at any population count was made by the French administration when the system of maintenance of births and deaths and marriages was introduced in 1842. The "Annuaire" or the annual record of the administration published in 1840 contained the statistics of the population of Pondicherry as on 31-12-1838. The registration of births, deaths and marriages was made compulsory from 1854 and the annual figures were compiled from the information available in these registers. The Annuaire of the year 1852 published the population figures of 1852 which indicates that a Census was taken in that year. The records do not indicate that any Census operations took place between 1852 to 1890, though the annual figures were published. In 1891, a Census was conducted in the five French establishments in India with the 26th February, as the reference date. The results were published in the Annuaire of 1891. Subsequently, Census was conducted once in ten years in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941. A Census was conducted in 1948 and there was no Census in 1951. The Census Operations in the former French establishments synchronised with

the reference dates fixed in British India for the Censuses conducted in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

When 1961 Census was conducted in the Indian Union, Pondicherry differed from any other State or Union Territory in its constitution, legislature and administration. It was not part of India *de jure*, which, meant that the Indian Constitution did not apply to Pondicherry. The Indian Laws passed by the Parliament of India would apply to Pondicherry, only if a special order was passed by the President of India in accordance with the Articles of the *de facto* agreement under which by using powers vested under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1947, any Indian Law would be made applicable to Pondicherry. Accordingly, Census Act of 1948 was extended as a special case with effect from 1-7-1959.

Mechanics of Population Count

The object of Population Census is to ascertain, record and tabulate certain particulars relating to every man, woman and child living in an area at a given point of time. It is, therefore, obvious that every person should be enumerated but once. It is also necessary that the statistics should relate to the reference date. Persons born or died after the Census reference date are not taken into account. Sunrise of April 1, 1971 was the reference point for the 1971 Census. The Census of 1971 was conducted simultaneously in all the States and the Union Territories of India.

It would be highly impossible to conduct enumeration of the population living in our vast country at a fixed time. Hence, a period of, say, three weeks before the reference date was specified as enumeration period and the enumeration of population was done during a period of 22 days from 10th March to 31st March 1971, with the sunrise on the 1st April 1971

as the reference date. In order to bring the population count up-to-date as at the sunrise of 1st April 1971, the Census enumerators went round their areas quickly on a re-visit for three days from 1-4-71 to 3-4-71. In this re-visit, the enumerator listed all fresh arrivals and also took into account new births that have occurred in any household since his first visit and before the sunrise on the reference date and prepared fresh schedules. If persons already enumerated died since his previous visit and before the reference date, the schedules already filled in were cancelled. In other words, births, deaths or arrival of visitors that had taken place before the sunrise on the reference date were taken into account by the enumerator while those that occurred after the sunrise on the 1st April 1971 were excluded.

The Census count of population was done at the place where the individual normally resided. The population was counted at their homes and not at the place where they worked or congregated. Persons who were normal residents of a household were enumerated at that place during the enumeration period. If a normal resident of a household was absent throughout the enumeration period, he was enumerated at the place where the individual was actually found during this period and not at the place of his normal residence. Such individuals were cautioned not to get enumerated again if they moved out of the place where they were enumerated. In the case of normal residents who may be absent at the time of enumerator's visit or who happened to be away from the normal place of residence temporarily but were likely to return to their residence before the reference date were counted at the normal place of residence. Visitors were enumerated at the place where they were found during the enumeration period, provided they were not likely to return to their normal place of residence before the reference

date and had not been enumerated elsewhere. This procedure covered "Family Household Population".

There are households where unrelated persons reside. Such households are termed "Institutional households" which are commonly found in hostels, jails, asylums, orphanages etc. The individuals who are inmates of these institutions were also enumerated as if they were Family Households as detailed above.

Another category of population to be covered is "Houseless persons" such as the pavement dwellers, beggars, vagrants or nomads living in an area. These houseless persons were enumerated on the night of 31st March 1971. This procedure of enumerating in a single night was also followed in the case of persons living in boats, ships etc., in the enumerator's jurisdiction.

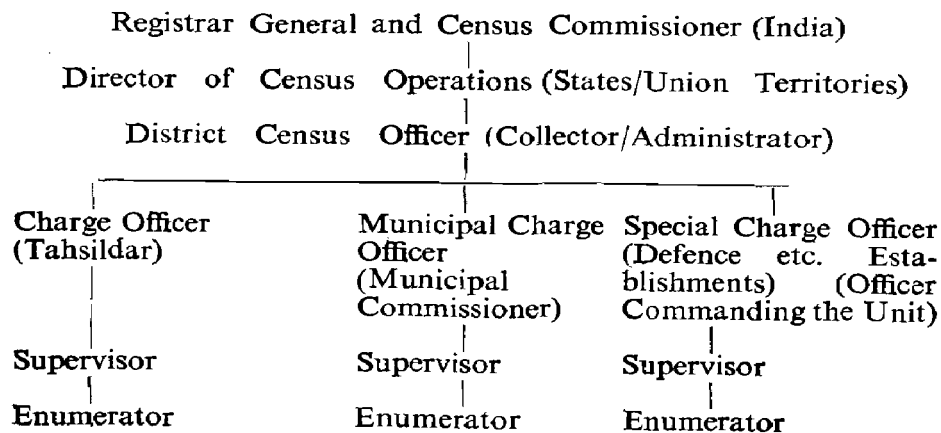
Organising the Census Count

Census operations is a tremendous administrative operation and requires advanced and comprehensive planning much earlier than the beginning of the operations. The first stage in the Census count is the division of the administrative units of the Union Territory/State into smaller operational units for conducting Census in that area and the appointment of suitable persons to do that work. The State/Union Territory is divided into districts under the control of the Collectors, who are the District Census Officers. Each district is further divided into taluks. Each taluk has a number of villages/towns. In Pondicherry Union Territory, the four areas—Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam were considered as districts and the administrators of these areas functioned as District Census Officers. The communes in this territory are considered equivalent to taluks in neighbouring States and the Census work in each commune was supervised by a Charge Officer under the control and supervision of

the Area Census Officer. Each commune consisted of a number of villages and towns. A list of all villages/towns was prepared and located in a commune map. No village/town was omitted from being listed and complete coverage was fully ensured. The villages and wards in the case of towns were further divided into compact areas covering 150 households (750-1000 population) for villages and 120 households (600-750 population) in towns and an official known as enumerator was appointed for each such block. The area allotted to an Enumerator is known as "Enumerator Block" in Census terminology. The area allotted to an enumerator was well defined and duplication or omission in area was carefully avoided. The enumerator was fully responsible for the Census work in his jurisdiction. To assist the Charge Officer, a Supervisor was appointed for 4 to 6 enumerator blocks and he supervised the work in all the blocks allotted to him.

The Charge Officer functioned under the control of the District Census Officer. The Director of Census Operations and his deputies were in-charge of the Census Operations in the whole Territory.

The hierarchical chart of Census Organisation in India will be clear from the picture given below:



The Census Operations of 1971 consisted of two distinct stages. The first, viz., the houselisting operations was conducted a year ahead of the actual count of the population. The houselisting operations conducted in February 1970 in this Union Territory, listed all the buildings, residential and non-residential, occupied and unoccupied in each Area and also the the households living in residential buildings. The structural condition of the buildings as well as the living rooms used by households were collected. In addition, the details of the establishments, functioning in buildings used for non-residential purposes were collected. The houselisting operation not only provided a rough estimate of the population that would have to be counted during the period of actual Census count, but also provided materials for re-alignment of the enumerator blocks with reference to the population that have to be counted by an enumerator.

The second stage, viz., the actual Census enumeration took place during the period of 22 days commencing from 10th March 1971 to 31st March 1971 with the reference date as the sunrise on the 1st April 1971. The number of enumerators and supervisors who conducted the Census Operations in the Union Territory of Pondicherry is shown below:

Enumerators	632
Supervisors	154

After the formation of enumerators' blocks and supervisors' circles, suitable officials of the Government Departments, teachers in Government and Aided schools were selected and appointed as enumerators and supervisors. The enumerators and supervisors were given training for conducting the houselisting and the Census count of population by holding a number of training classes at convenient centres arranged by the Census staff as well as by the Charge Officers of

the respective areas. As the concepts involved have to be fully understood by the enumerators so as to elicit the correct particulars of the individuals enumerated, they had to be given intensive training theoretically as well as by mock enumeration in the field. Further, the enumerators had to do these items of work after normal hours of duty in the office or school and as such they had to undertake the Census work at considerable personal inconvenience. An honorarium of Rs. 40/- was paid to each supervisor and enumerator for the work done.

I take this opportunity to place on record my greatest appreciation of these band of honorary workers who ungrudgingly did the Census work with great zeal and enthusiasm and completed the work in record time with utmost accuracy.

Role of Census Workers and the Public

The Indian Census is an immense administrative operation and is the product of one of the greatest co-operative endeavours. The success of the Census Operation is indeed a tribute to the willing co-operation of every citizen and the army of honorary workers in this great national task. This will be evident from the extract of the message of Sri K. Kamaraj, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu issued for the 1961 Census enumeration and given below :

“Everyone of you must have heard of the phrase ‘it takes two to make a Census—you and the enumerator’. This contains the essence of a successful Census. Census, after all, is not a one man show. It is a co-operative endeavour of the people and Government where both realise the need for and significance of a correct and complete Census”.

The prime requirement of any Census count is that the enumerator must record faithfully the answer as given by the person enumerated without trying to impute his own meaning or interpretation into it, and how truthfully the enumerated individual gives the details of himself or the members of his household. The recording of correct details without bias is all the more necessary in the canvasser method of population count that is adopted in this country.

The Census Act of 1948 guarantees the confidential nature of the information given for the Census questionnaire. It also ensures that the information as recorded in the schedules cannot be used in courts as evidence except for prosecutions under the Census Act. It has also empowered the Census enumerator to ask questions and the enumerated is bound to answer such questions. The content of the schedules are to be used only for statistical purposes.

Census Schedules

The Census Operations is a vast administrative operation and requires comprehensive and advance planning. One of these items is the finalisation of the Census schedules to collect data of the different characteristics of the population. The collection of statistical data depends much on the content of the Census schedules. There had been a variety of demands on population statistics from the numerous Departments of the Government, Planning Commission, Research institutions and scholars, both in India and abroad. The resources at our command being limited, we have to device the Census schedules in such a way that it will be concise and yet yield data to meet the majority of the requirements of the data users.

The Census schedules finally adopted for the 1971 Census are :

1. Houselist
2. Establishment Schedule
3. Individual Slip
4. Population Record

The questions that were to be asked and the concepts adopted for obtaining information were decided after consulting the main data users of Census statistics. It has not always been possible to accommodate the innumerable demands for the collection of various types of data in the population Census of 1971, but data on vital aspects of population have been collected.

The main schedule of the 1971 Census is the Individual Slip which was canvassed for every individual living in the country. The 1971 Census Individual slip contained 17 questions as under :

1. Name
2. Relationship to head of household
3. Sex
4. Age
5. Marital Status
6. For currently married women only:
 - (a) Age at marriage
 - (b) Any child born in the last one year
7. Birth Place :
 - (a) Place of birth
 - (b) Rural/Urban
 - (c) District
 - (d) State/Country

8. Last residence :
 - (a) Place of last residence
 - (b) Rural/Urban
 - (c) District
 - (d) State/Country
9. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration
10. Religion
11. Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe :
12. Literacy
13. Educational Level :
14. Mother-tongue
15. Other languages
16. Main Activity :
 - (a) Broad Category:
 - (i) Worker
 - (ii) Non-worker
 - (b) Place of work (Name of village/town)
 - (c) Name of Establishment
 - (d) Name of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service
 - (e) Description of work
 - (f) Class of worker
17. Secondary work :
 - (a) Broad Category
 - (i) Worker
 - (ii) Non-worker
 - (b) Place of work (Name of village/town)
 - (c) Name of Establishment
 - (d) Name of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service
 - (e) Description of work
 - (f) Class of worker

A specimen of the Individual Slip of the 1971 Census is presented in Appendix I. In Appendix II, a list of 1971 Census publications that are likely to be issued in the course of the next few years is presented. This Appendix will serve as a guide to the readers to refer to any particular volume for detailed information on any aspect of the population statistics that they may be interested in.

The Portrait of Population of Pondicherry Union Territory that is being presented to the readers in the succeeding chapters is only a broad picture of certain basic characteristics of the population of this territory. The basic characteristics that have been dealt with are:

1. Population size and its distribution
2. Growth of population
3. Rural, urban composition of the population
4. Sex ratio
5. Literacy and educational levels
6. Mother-tongue
7. Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe population
8. Broad economic activity of the population.

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE? HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED AND BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBERS GROWING?

The first question is "How many are we?" The answer is 471,707 or 4.72 lakhs roughly. This figure represents the population counted in all the four areas of Pondicherry Union Territory as at the sunrise of 1st April, 1971.

After knowing the population, one would think how big is this population as compared to the other States and Union Territories of India. The Indian Union consists of 22 States and 8 Union Territories. All the States except Nagaland have got much higher population than the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Nagaland is also having a higher population, 516,449. Among the Union Territories also, Delhi has got a much higher population of 4,065,698. Excluding Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu, Pondicherry Union Territory has the highest population among the Union Territories of India, the next being Arunachal Pradesh (467,511). So, Pondicherry Union Territory is having a population nearly equal to that of Nagaland and stands first among the Union Territories excluding Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu.

Pondicherry Union Territory has an area of 480 Km². Its area cannot be compared with any of the other States in India as the States of the Indian Union are very much bigger in size. Even among the Union Territories, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu and Delhi are much bigger in terms of area. Pondicherry compares in area with that of Dadra and Nagar Haveli which has an

area of 491 Km². Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Chandigarh are the two other Union Territories which are smaller in size than that of Pondicherry Union Territory. Nagaland which compares in population has a much bigger area—16,527 Km².

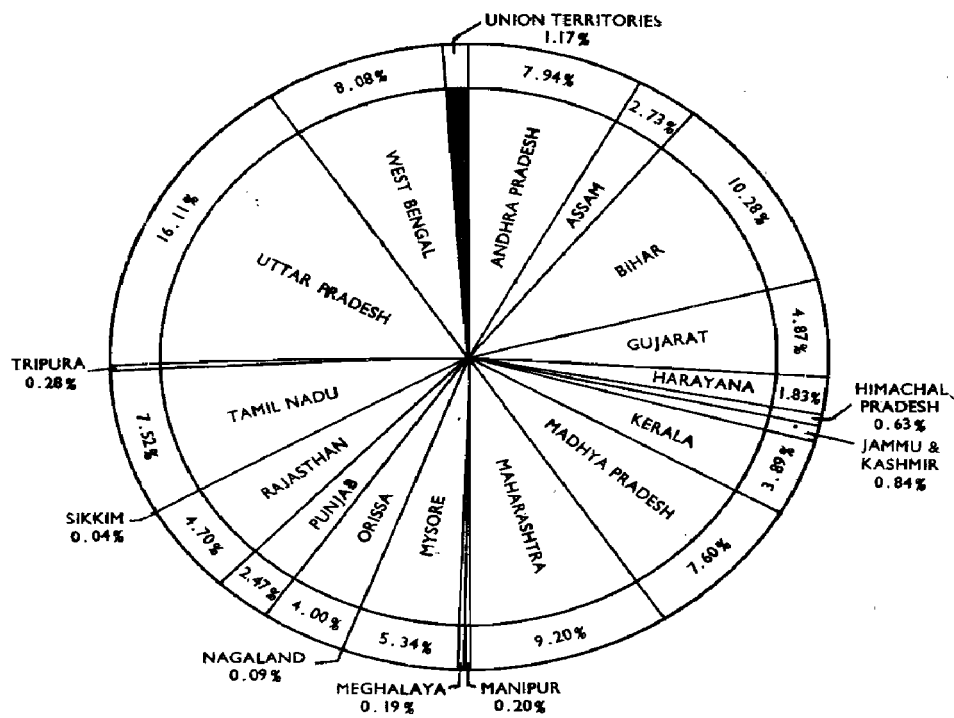
The small table below gives the area and population of the Union Territories of India along with their ranks—

TABLE II.1
Area and Population of Union Territories

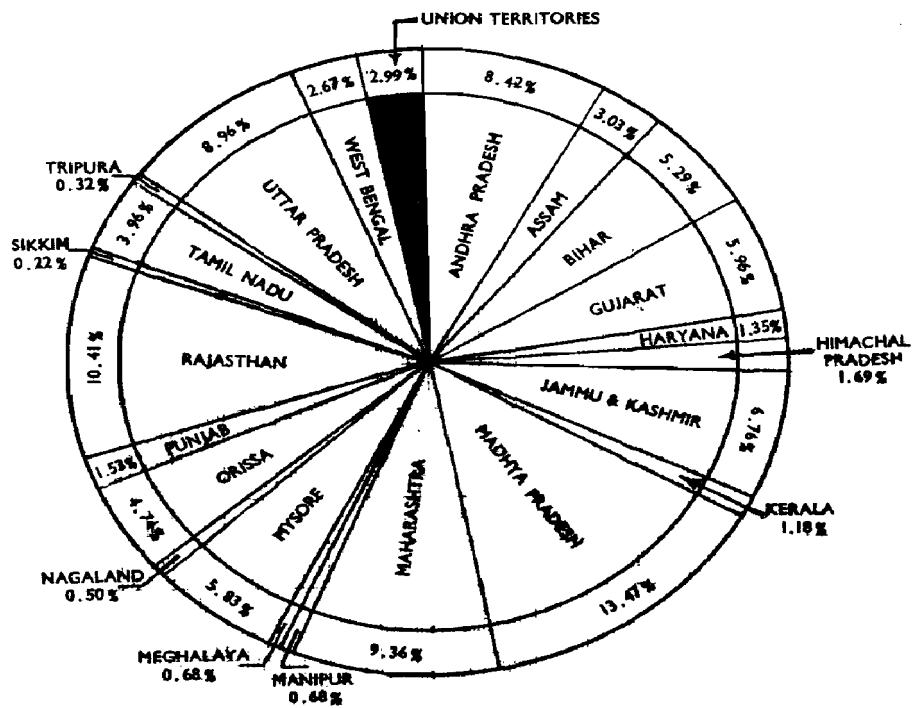
S.No.	Union Territory	Area in Km ²	Population	Rank in	
				Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,293	115,133	2	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511	1	4
3.	Chandigarh	114	257,251	7	5
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	74,170	5	7
5.	Delhi	1,485	4,065,698	4	1
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3,813	857,771	3	2
7.	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	32	31,810	8	8
8.	Pondicherry	480	471,707	6	3

The second question is “How are we distributed?” The Union Territory of Pondicherry comprises of 4 parts known as ‘Areas’. The ‘Area’ corresponds to a district in other States. The four areas are Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam are situated on the eastern side of South India while Mahe is in the western side. Pondicherry and Karaikal are encircled by the territory belonging

POPULATION OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES



AREA OF STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES



to Tamil Nadu. Yanam is surrounded on three sides by the territory of Andhra Pradesh and Mahe is enclaved within Kerala territory.

Pondicherry Area is the biggest of the constituent units in terms of population. The population of Pondicherry Area is 340,240 and forms 72.13% of the total population of this Union Territory. Karaikal comes second with a population of 100,042. In terms of percentage of total Union Territory population, Karaikal Area has 21.21%. Mahe and Yanam Areas occupy third and fourth places. Mahe, with a population of 23,134 forms 4.90% of the total population while Yanam with a population of 8,291 contains 1.76% of the total population.

The table given below shows the population of the Union Territory distributed among the four constituent areas along with their percentage of total population and the rank held by each.

TABLE II.2
*Distribution of population of Pondicherry Union Territory
by constituent areas*

Union Territory/Area	Popula- tion (1971)	Percentage to Total Population of Union Territory	Rank in population
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Union Territory	471,707	100.00	..
Pondicherry Area	340,240	72.13	1
Karaikal Area	100,042	21.21	2
Mahe Area	23,134	4.90	3
Yanam Area	8,291	1.76	4

What is the average population of an area (District) in this Union Territory. The average population per area is worked out by dividing the total population by the number of areas (districts). The average population of an Area is 117,927. Excepting Pondicherry Area, all the other three Areas contain population below the average population per area (district). These facts are illustrated in Table II-3 given below.

TABLE II.3
Areas which are above or below the average Area population

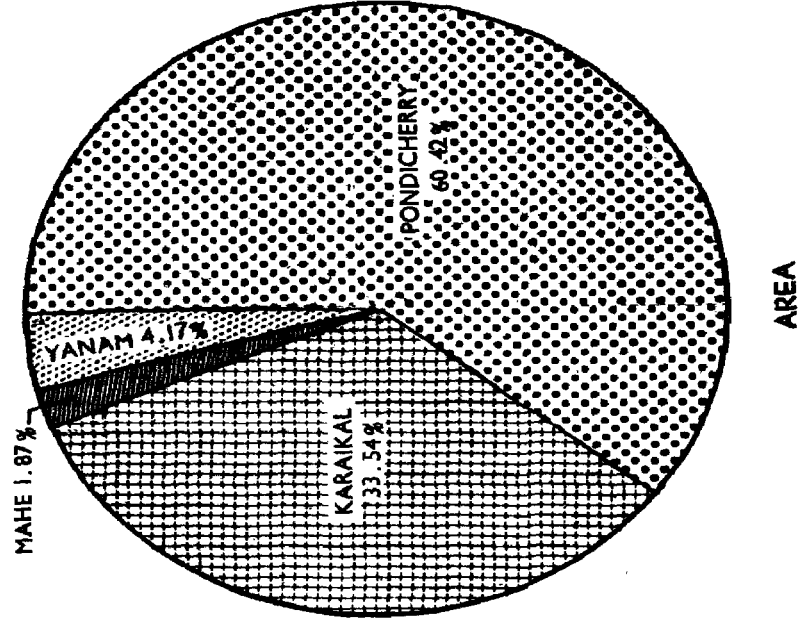
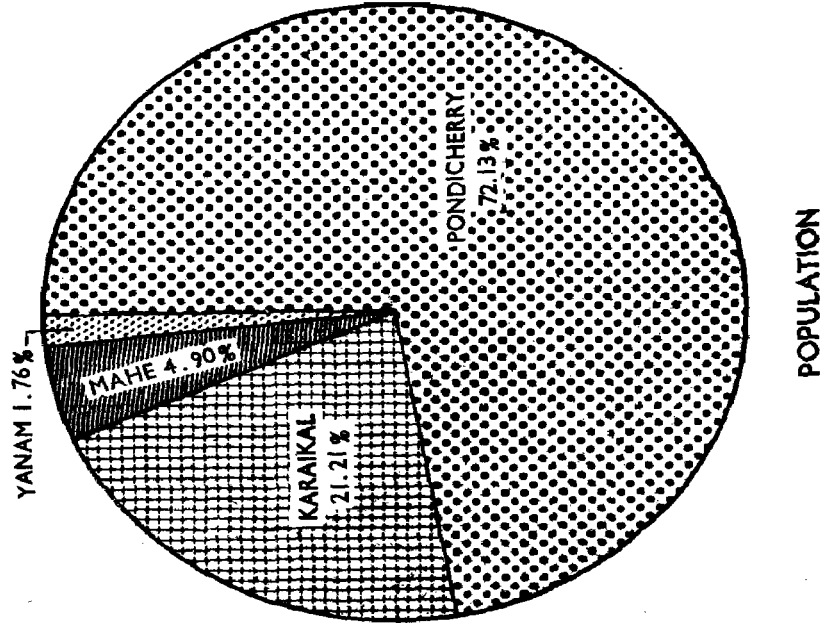
Above the average (20% +)	Above the average (within 20%)	Average area (district) population	Below the average (within 20%)	Below the average (20% +)
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry (340,240)	..	117,927	Karaikal (100,042)	Mahe (23,134) Yanam (8,291)

The above table also indicates that population distribution is not balanced among the four constituent parts.

Average population of districts in Pondicherry and other States

The average population of an Area (district) in this Union Territory is 117,927. The average for India as a whole is 15.23 lakhs which is about 13 times that of a district population in Pondicherry. Among States, Bihar stands first with 33.15 lakhs of population per district and Nagaland is at the bottom. The district average of the most populous State viz. Uttar Pradesh is 16.36 lakhs which is also about 14 times that of Pondicherry. The average district population of Nagaland (172,150) is comparable to that of Pondicherry. The average district population in the neighbouring

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND AREA BY FOUR AREAS



States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Andhra Pradesh are 2,942,798, 2,134,738 and 2,071,558 respectively and are much higher when compared to the average in Pondicherry. Considering the Union Territories, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands consist of single district and Goa, Daman & Diu, Arunachal Pradesh and Pondicherry contain more than one district. The average district population in Goa, Daman and Diu and Arunachal Pradesh are 285,924 and 93,502 respectively. While Goa, Daman & Diu has more population per district than in Pondicherry, the average district population in Arunachal Pradesh is lower than that in Pondicherry.

The most populous district in Pondicherry Union Territory is Pondicherry while the least populous area is Yanam. These do not stand comparison with the neighbouring districts in other States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh which have very big population.

The neighbouring districts in other States together with their population are given below.

Area	State	Neighbouring district	Population
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry	Tamil Nadu	South Arcot	3,617,723
Karaikal	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	3,840,732
Mahe	Kerala	Cannanore	2,365,164
		Kozhikode	2,106,249
Yanam	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	3,087,262

The most populous district in the whole of India is Twentyfour Parganas in West Bengal which has a population of 84.5 lakhs. Next comes Greater Bombay in Maharashtra with 59.7 lakhs. In Pondicherry

Union Territory, the most populous district, Pondicherry Area, has only a population of 3.4 lakhs. The least populous district is Yanam with a population of 8,291. Lahaul and Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh comes next in this category with a population of 23,538. Diu district of Goa, Daman and Diu is also equally smaller in size with a population of 23,912.

Density of Population

We have seen the distribution of population among the four areas. Let us see the distribution of the total area of the Union Territory. As you know, Pondicherry Union Territory comprises of 480 Km². Pondicherry Area has got 290 Km². of area ranking first, Karaikal with an area of 161 Km². comes second. Yanam which has the lowest population among the constituents however ranks third with an area of 20 Km². Mahe comes fourth with an area of only 9 Km².

Having known about the population and geographical area of this Union Territory, one would like to know about density of population. By density we mean how many persons live in one Km². of area.

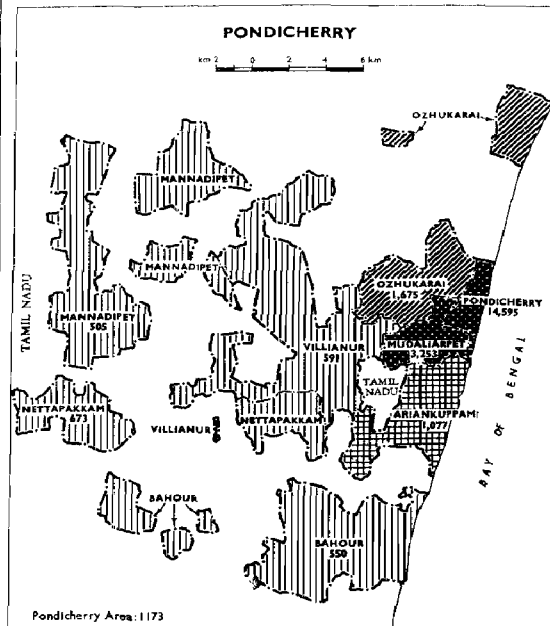
The inset table below gives the density of population for the Union Territory and its four areas.

TABLE II.4

Density of population for Pondicherry Union Territory and the four areas

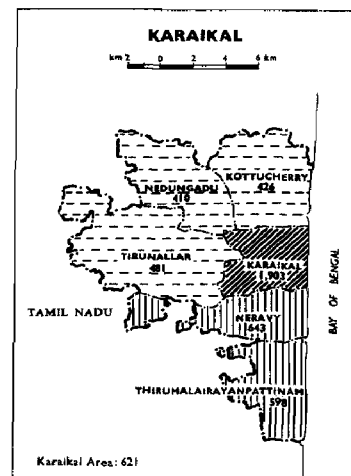
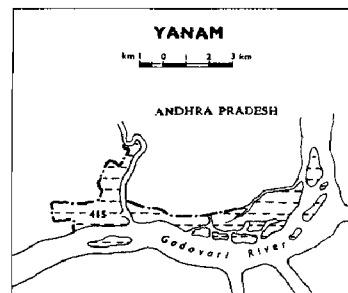
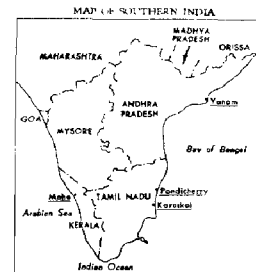
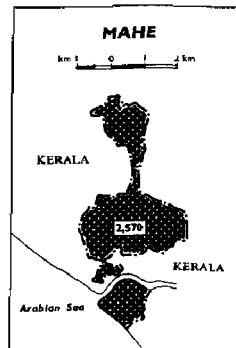
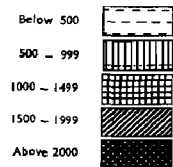
Union Territory/Area	Density (Persons per Km ²)	Rank in Density
1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	983	..
Pondicherry Area	1,173	2
Karaikal Area	621	3
Mahe Area	2,570	1
Yanam Area	415	4

Union Territory of
PONDICHERRY
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1971



State/U.T. Boundary — — — — —
Commune Boundary — — — — —

Density of Population, 1971,
(Per Square Kilometre)



- Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
- The territorial waters of Mahe extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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Mahe Area has the highest population density among the four constituent areas. Pondicherry area comes second with 1,173 persons per Km². Karaikal and Yanam areas share the third and fourth places and have densities lower than the average density of 983 per Km². for the Union Territory as a whole.

TABLE II. 5

Area whose densities are above or below the density of Pondicherry Union Territory

Above the density of the U.T. (20% +)	Above the density of the U.T. (within 20%)	Density of the U.T.	Below the density of the U.T. (within 20%)	Below the density of the U.T. (20% +)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Mahe (2,570)	Pondicherry (1,173)	983	..	Karaikal (621) Yanam (415)

Karaikal and Yanam areas are having densities lower by more than 20% of the density for the Union Territory as a whole. Pondicherry Area's density is higher within 20% of the Union Territory's density. Only Mahe has a much higher density.

There are 16 communes which correspond to Taluks of other States. Out of these communes, 5 communes are having densities which are above 50% of the density of 983 persons per Km² for the Union Territory of Pondicherry. The densest communes are Ozhukarai, Pondicherry and Mudaliarpur Communes of Pondicherry Area, Karaikal Commune of Karaikal Area and Mahe Commune of Mahe Area. Out of

these, Pondicherry Commune has the highest density of 14,595 per Km.² Ariankuppam Commune of Pondicherry Area has a density of 1,077 which is about 10% higher than the density of the Union Territory. Ten communes, four in Pondicherry Area, five communes in Karaikal Area and Yanam commune of Yanam Area are having densities below the density of the Union Territory as a whole. Tirunallar, Nedungadu and Kottucherry communes of Karaikal Area and Yanam commune show densities lower by more than 50%. The statement below illustrates the above facts.

TABLE II. 6

Communes whose densities are above or below the density of Pondicherry Union Territory

Above					Density of the U.T.
76% +	50—75%	20—49%	10— 19%	Less than 10%	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pondicherry (14,595)	Ozhukarai (1,675)			Arian- kuppam (1,077)	983
Mudaliarpet (3,253)					
Karaikal (1,903)					
Mahe (2,570)					

Below				
Less than 10%	10—19%	20—49%	50—75%	76% +
7	8	9	10	11
		Mannadipet (505)	Tirunallar (481)	
		Villianur (591)	Nedungadu (410)	
		Bahour (550)	Kottucherry (426)	
		Nettapakkam (673)	Yanam (415)	
		Neravy (643)		
		Tirumalairayan- pattinam (598)		



Having seen the density of the communes comprised in the four areas of the Union Territory, we may like to know how the densities of the four areas compare with the neighbouring districts. As you are aware, the four areas are enclaved within the areas of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The table below gives the densities of the four areas along with the densities of neighbouring districts in other States.

TABLE II. 7
Density of four areas compared with the districts of neighbouring States

State/Union Territory	Area/District	Density
1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	Pondicherry	1,173
Tamil Nadu	South Arcot	332
Pondicherry Union Territory	Karaikal	621
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	395

1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	Mahe	2,570
Kerala	Kozhikode	565
	Cannanore	415
Pondicherry Union Territory	Yanam	415
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	282

It may be seen from the above that the densities of the four areas are well above the density figures of their neighbouring district(s) of other States. The districts in other States occupy bigger areas and have therefore a lower density. The absence of lakes, mountains and forests in the four areas of Pondicherry Union Territory has resulted in higher density figures.

The following table gives the density figures (persons per km².) of India, States and Union Territories.

TABLE II.8
Density of Pondicherry Union Territory compared to Other States

Country/State/Union Territory	Density Per Km ² .
(1)	(2)
INDIA	173
<i>States:</i>	
1. Andhra Pradesh	157
2. Assam	150
3. Bihar	324
4. Gujarat	136
5. Haryana	227
6. Himachal Pradesh	62
7. Jammu & Kashmir	46
8. Kerala	549
9. Madhya Pradesh	94
10. Maharashtra	164
11. Manipur	48
12. Meghalaya	45

1	2
13. Mysore	153
14. Nagaland	31
15. Orissa	141
16. Punjab	269
17. Rajasthan	75
18. Sikkim	29
19. Tamil Nadu	317
20. Tripura	149
21. Uttar Pradesh	300
22. West Bengal	504
<i>Union Territories:</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6
3. Chandigarh	2,257
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	151
5. Delhi	2,738
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	225
7. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	994
8. Pondicherry	983

Source: General Population Tables—Part II(A)(i) India, 1971 pp 54-55.

Pondicherry Union Territory's density of 983 persons per Km.² is very high when compared to the densities of the States of India. Among the Union Territories, Chandigarh, Delhi and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have higher density figures than that of Pondicherry. The other Union Territories have much lower densities. The neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu also show lower densities as compared to Pondicherry. Earlier, we have seen the comparative picture with the neighbouring districts of the Southern States.

Density of Population by Cultivable Area

The density which we have discussed above, is the density calculated on the geographical area. As you know, the geographical area includes hills, rivers, lakes and forests which are not inhabitable. It would be interesting to see how the density based on geographical area changes when it is related to total cultivable area. Table II shows the density of population in the four areas by their cultivable area as well as by geographical area for comparative study.

TABLE II.9

Density of population by cultivable area and geographical area

Union Territory/Area	Cultivable area in Km ²	Density of Population	
		Per km ² of cultivable area	Per km ² of geographical area
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Union Territory	465.98*	1,012	983
Pondicherry Area	292.76	1,162	1,173
Karaikal Area	148.84	672	621
Mahe Area	8.24	2,808	2,570
Yanam Area	16.14	514	415

*Total cultivable area excluding Forests and barren and uncultivable land.

Source: Bureau of Statistics & Evaluation, Pondicherry—Abstract of Statistics, 1971 and 1972.

It can be observed from the above table that the density by cultivable area is much higher than the density by geographical area in all the constituent areas except Pondicherry Area. This density becomes appreciable in the case of Yanam and Mahe areas.

Housing conditions

Next to food and clothing, housing is an important aspect of human living. In the following paragraphs a brief resume of the housing conditions existing in the Pondicherry Union Territory is given. The information that would be indicated are based on the Housing data collected during February, 1970 as a preliminary operation of the 1971 Census. The scope and nature of the Houselisting operations has been given earlier in this report.

According to the 1970 Houselisting operations conducted in the Union Territory of Pondicherry there were 82,101 residential houses and 87,494 households living in those houses. The households more or less correspond to families in ordinary parlance. A household in Census refers to a group of persons commonly living together and taking their meals from a common kitchen.

The inset statement given below shows the number of occupied residential houses and households and the average size of a household in the Union Territory and its four areas.

TABLE II.10
Number of houses, number of households and average size of household

Union Territory/Area	Number of houses	Number of households	Average size of household*	
			1970	1960
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry Union Territory . . .	82,101	87,494	5.26	5.13
Pondicherry Area . . .	59,012	63,375	5.25	5.19
Karaikal Area . . .	18,543	19,279	4.91	4.66
Mahe Area . . .	2,953	2,985	8.28	7.81
Yanam Area . . .	1,593	1,855	4.60	4.70

Source table HI, HIII & HIII(2)

*Excludes households with details unspecified.

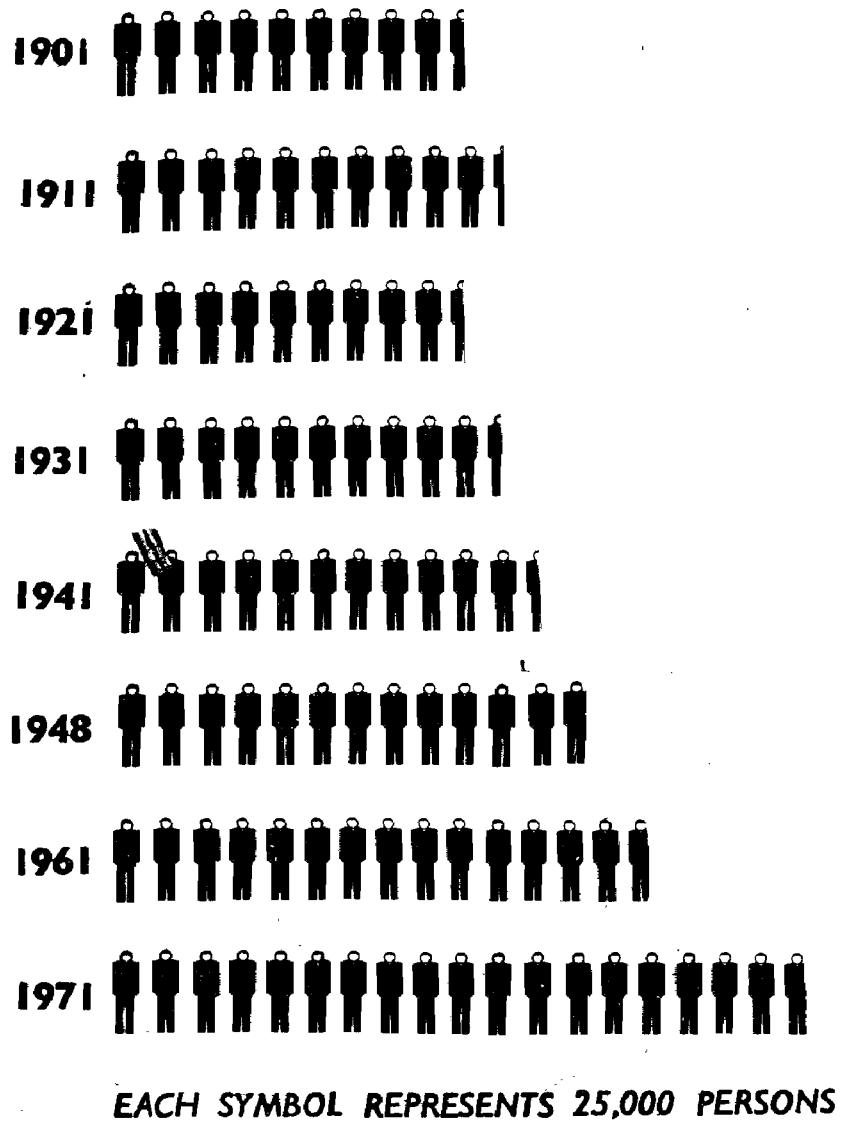
It will be evident that there are more households than residential houses. Considering the Union Territory as a whole, 107 households live in 100 houses. The ratio of houses to households is uniform in all areas except Mahe where almost one household lives in one house which follows the pattern in Kerala State.

The second aspect, average number of persons per household has gone up from 5.13 persons in 1960 to 5.26 persons in 1970. Though the increase is less than 0.15%, it is still significant. All the areas except Yanam have registered increases in the average size of household. While the increase in Pondicherry area is less than the increase registered for the Union Territory as a whole, Karaikal and Mahe areas have shown appreciable increase in their average. This would in a way indicate that the house building activities in the Union Territory has not been able to keep pace with the increase in population during the past ten years.

We have seen about the number of houses and households living in them. One would like to know about the size or quality of the houses. In Census, a house is defined as a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., and used or recognised as a separate unit.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or common staircase or courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate Census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census

GROWTH OF POPULATION 1901-1971



houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house. This definition makes anything with four walls, a roof and an entrance of its own to be called a house. A big palace and a hut made of bamboo chicks for walls and grass or thatches for roof is also a house. Therefore these limitations have to be borne in mind.

However, that may be, the importance is the size and the number of rooms in the dwellings and the quality of the structures. Data regarding the size of houses or rooms are not available to us. The quality of the structure—material of wall and roof and the number of rooms in each house are known.

Structural condition of houses

Out of 82,510 residential houses, 62.73% are Kutcha (i.e.) houses with walls and roof made of grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, bamboo, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. About 30% are houses made of pucca type (i.e.) with walls made of burnt bricks. G.I. sheets or other metal sheets, stone or cement and roof made of tiles, slate, shingle, C.I., Zinc or other metal sheets, asbestos cement sheets, brick and lime, stone and R.B.C./R.C.C. In the rural areas, Kutcha type of houses described above are predominant with 71.55% and pucca houses are of the order of 21.11%. In contrast, urban areas have lesser proportion of Kutcha type houses. The proportion of Kutcha houses is 48.10% while pucca houses show a proportion of 44.78%. Structural condition of houses is much better in urban sector than in the rural sector.

Number of households by rooms occupied

Considering the number of rooms in the occupation of households, households with one room consti-

tute 68.2% of all households. Two roomed households come next with 18.7% and three roomed households form 6.2% of all households. It may be seen that households with two rooms and less are predominant. If we take that an average household with 5 persons require a minimum of three rooms for its occupation which is a satisfactory position then the housing condition in the Union Territory of Pondicherry is unsatisfactory.

Number of persons per room

The table below indicates the average number of persons per room by households occupying one, two, three, four and five rooms or more.

TABLE II.11

Number of persons per room by Households occupying one, two, three, four and five rooms or more in rural and urban areas

Households with number of rooms	Number of persons per room in	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
1	2	3
1. Households with 1 room . . .	4.45	5.13
2. Households with 2 rooms . . .	2.84	3.16
3. Households with 3 rooms . . .	2.17	2.30
4. Households with 4 rooms . . .	1.87	1.92
5. Households with 5 rooms or more .	1.34	1.30

One would see that there is congestion in both rural and urban areas. The congestion is more pronounced in urban areas especially in households with four rooms and less. The worst part of it is that more than 5 persons are together living in a single room in

urban areas. Even though, the dimensions of the room is not known, still the situation is serious when more than 2 persons are huddled in a room. In urban areas, cost of building houses and migration of population in search of employment and other avocations, create housing shortages with the result we find congested houses as an ordinary phenomenon. A good amount of house building activity is needed to see that the population is housed decently.

Growth rate of population

We have seen earlier the population of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and its constituent areas. Thoughts like how fast are we increasing and what will be the population in the next ten years may arise in one's mind. Terms like growth rate, birth rate, death rate and migration, which are familiarly used in Census Reports are to be understood by the readers.

Growth rate of a population is the rate at which the population of a given territory is growing over a specified period of time. The population of Pondicherry Union Territory in 1961 was 3.69 lakhs. This population registered 4.72 lakhs in 1971 resulting in an increase of 1.03 lakhs in ten years. This increase when expressed as a percentage over the 1961 population is 27.81. This percentage is known as the 'percentage decade variation'. If this percentage is divided into ten equal parts, the increase in population every year works out to 2.8%. This is the annual average growth rate or what is commonly spoken as arithmetic growth rate.

Geometric growth rate of population

Population changes numerically at every point of time. It is a dynamic variable. We cannot therefore assume that a fixed number of persons is added to a given size of population at the end of each year which

remains constant throughout. The difference between Arithmetic growth rate and Geometric growth rate is like calculating simple interest and compound interest. In the latter case, the base is increased by the amount of increase during the preceding year. If a population numbers 1,000 at year 0 and is growing at the rate of one per cent per year, it would number 1,010 at the end of the first year. At the end of second and third years, the number would be 1,020.10 and 1,030.30 and not simply 1020 and 1030 respectively according to the law of simple interest. This principle of compounding has to be borne in mind since it shortens the period within which a population doubles. The present annual geometric growth rate for the world population for the decade 1961-71 is calculated at 2 per cent and that of India at 2.22 per cent.

The change in population at two points of time is the net result of three factors, namely, births, deaths and migration. These three factors are known as components of population growth. The two natural biological process of births and deaths bring about a continuous change in population every moment. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths in a given period of time is known as "Natural increase". In addition to births and deaths, migration, that is movement of population from one area to another, plays its part in the calculation of growth rate of the population of an area. In any locality, the persons who come in are called in-migrants and those who move out of the locality are known as out-migrants. In-migration and out-migration take place in the same area and it will be more accurate to call the third factor of population growth as 'net migration' which is the difference between in-migration and out-migration of an area. The resultant of "natural increase" and "net-migration" is the overall population growth.

The total number of births and deaths is usually expressed in the form of rate per thousand per year. These are called 'Crude rates'. Census records do not contain statistics of births and deaths and these rates are not derived from Census records. These are obtained from the Vital Statistics records or got from sample surveys.

Growth of World Population

By the beginning of Christian era, the world population was about 250 million. This population doubled itself in 1650 A.D. In 1830 A.D., the world population crossed the Billion mark. The period of one hundred years which was necessary for adding one billion of population was reduced to thirty years (1930-60). The world population is currently estimated at 3.71 billion. According to the projections made by the United Nations, the probable size of the World population would be 6,130 million (Medium Projection) indicating a fall in the annual geometric growth rate from 2 per cent in the decade 1960-70 to 1.8 per cent during the period 1990-2000.

India's population during 1901-1971

The table below gives the population of India and its growth rate during the period 1901-71.

TABLE II-12

Variation in Population of India during seventy years 1901-1971

Year	Population	Decadal variation	Percentage Decade variation
1	2	3	4
1901	238,396,327	..	..
1911	252,093,390	+13,697,063	+ 5.75
1921	251,321,213	— 772,177	— 0.31

TABLE II-12—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
1931	. 278,977,238	+ 27,656,025	+11.00
1941	. 318,660,580	+ 39,683,342	+14.22
1951	. 361,088,090	+ 42,420,485	+13.31
1961	. 439,234,771	+ 77,682,873	+21.51
1971	. 548,159,652	+108,924,881	+24.80

Source: General Population Tables, Part II-A(i) Series 1—India P. 131.

(i) In working out decade variation and percentage decade variation for India for 1941-51 and 1951-61, the 1951 and 1961 population of Tuensang district of Nagaland i.e. 7,025 and 134,275 respectively have not been taken into account as this area was censused for the first time in 1951 and these figures are not comparable.

(ii) The 1961 population of Arunachal Pradesh (N.E.F.A.) has also not been taken into account for working out the decade variation and percentage decade variation for 1951-61 of India as it was censused for the first time in 1961 census.

Till 1921, the increase in India's population has been insignificant. A breakthrough was made during the decade 1921-31 which showed an average annual growth rate of 1.1%. 1941-51 had shown a slight decrease in the percentage as compared with the decade 1931-41, presumably because of the effects of Second World War, famine and partition. The decade 1951-61 had shown an annual increase of 2.2%. This is significant in view of the Independence of the Country from British rule, national planning and economic uplift of the population, control over epidemics and natural calamities. The period 1961-71 has recorded an increase of 24.80% over the 1961 population. In terms of absolute numbers, 109 million population have been added during the last ten years, which gives an annual growth rate of 2.5%. If the same trend continues by the end of 2,000 A.D., India's population would be nearly 1,000 million.

Population growth in Pondicherry Union Territory during 1901-71

The population in 1901 adjusted to the present jurisdiction of Pondicherry Union Territory is 246,354. For 1921, the population is 244,156 which showed a decrease from the 1911 population of 257,179. This reflects the same trend for India as a whole. The period 1921-31 showed a small increase of 5.93%. From 1931 to 1961 there has been steady increase in population with an average annual growth rate of more than 1%. The decade 1961-71, has shown an increase in population of the order of 27.81, with an annual growth rate of 2.8% which is much higher than that for the whole of India. The increase in population during the last seventy years has been 91.48%. In other words the population of the Union Territory has almost doubled itself during the seventy year period. The table given below presents the population recorded during the Censuses 1901 to 1971 along with the percentage increase in population.

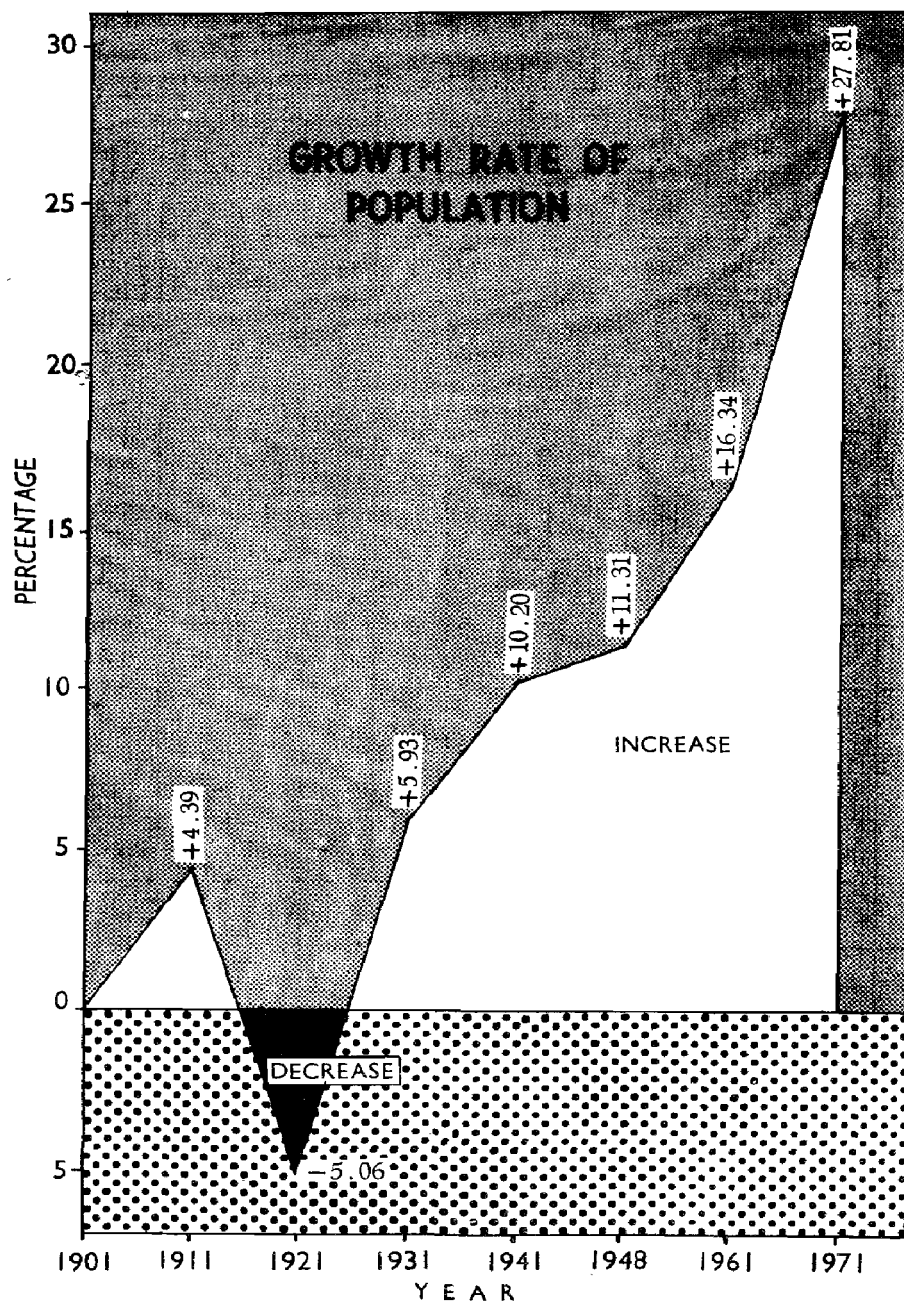
TABLE II-13

Growth of population in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, 1901-71

Union Territory	Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry	1901	246,354	..	..
	1911	257,179	+ 10,825	+ 4.39
	1921	244,156	— 13,023	— 5.06
	1931	258,628	+ 14,472	+ 5.93
	1941	285,011	+ 26,383	+10.20
	1948	317,253	+ 32,242	+11.31
	1961	369,079	+ 51,826	+16.34
	1971	471,707	+102,628	+27.81

Increases in population among the four areas

The current decade has shown a very high increase in Pondicherry Area with a percentage variation of 31.59. This is the only area which has shown increase higher than the percentage increase of 27.81 shown for the Union Territory as a whole. The other three areas of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam have shown increases which are less than that of the Union Territory. Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe Areas have shown higher increase during 1961-71 than the increase for the period 1948-61. Yanam is an exception with a lesser increase. During 1948-61, Mahe Area has registered a very small increase of 6.52 per cent only, while Yanam Area has shown the highest increase of 20.14 percentage and Karaikal Area a slightly lesser increase of 19.08%. The Union Territory as a whole showed an increase of 16.34% for this period. Pondicherry Area has shown almost the same increase as that of the Union Territory. The period 1941-48 had been good in respect of Mahe Area which had shown an increase of about 30% while the whole territory showed only an increase of 11.31%. Karaikal had also shown a better picture with an increase of 16.49%. Yanam had shown a negligible increase of 2.5% only. Pondicherry Area had also shown a low increase of 8.75%. The decade 1931-41, as indicated earlier was the dividing line. While Pondicherry and Mahe areas have shown increases higher than the increase of 10.20% shown by the Union Territory as a whole, Yanam and Karaikal areas have registered increases lesser than that of the territory. The decade 1911-21 is a poor show for the Union Territory as a whole as well as three of its four areas—Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam. Only Mahe showed a nominal increase of 0.91% while all the other three areas have shown decreases. The influenza epidemic in the sub-continent had its disastrous effect in this territory also. The period 1901-11 had been very



ordinary. Neither the increase in the Union Territory nor its four areas had shown an increase of more than 6 per cent.

The table below gives the percentage variation of population for the Union Territory and its four areas for the period 1901-71.

TABLE II-14
Percentage variation in population, 1901-71

Union Territory/Area	1901 to 1971	1961 to 1971	1948 to 1961	1941 to 1948	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Pondicherry Union Territory	•	+91.48	+27.81	+16.34	+11.31	+10.20	+5.93	-5.06	+4.39		
Pondicherry Area	•	•	+95.03	+31.59	+16.17	+8.75	+11.49	+5.28	-5.68	+5.95	
Karaikal Area	•	•	•	+76.77	+19.10	+19.08	+16.49	+5.51	+5.59	-3.93	-0.03
Mahe Area	•	•	•	+124.65	+18.73	+6.52	+29.81	+13.37	+14.81	+0.91	+4.19
Yanam Area	•	•	•	+65.65	+17.90	+20.14	+2.49	+8.80	+13.37	-8.01	+0.56

Growth compared with neighbouring districts

It would be of interest to compare the rate of growth of the four areas with their neighbouring districts of other States. The table given below presents the growth rates of the four areas as well as their neighbours.

TABLE II-15
Percentage variation in population among the four areas and adjacent districts

Area/District	Percentage variation								
	1901- 1971	1961- 1971	1951- 1961	1941- 1951	1931- 1941	1921- 1931	1911- 1921	1901- 1911	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pondicherry Area . . .	. +95.03	+31.59	+16.17	+8.75	+11.49	+5.28	— 5.68	+5.95	
South Arcot District . .	. +71.80	+18.69	+9.77	+6.44	+6.28	+5.79	— 1.80	+12.19	
Karaikal Area . . .	. +76.77	+19.10	+19.08	+16.49	+5.51	+5.59	— 3.93	— 0.03	
Thanjavur District . . .	. +70.85	+18.33	+8.82	+16.36	+7.44	+2.40	— 1.53	+5.25	
Mahe Area . . .	. +124.65	+18.73	+6.52	+29.81	+13.37	+14.81	+0.91	+4.19	
Kozhikode District . . .	. +219.73	+32.60	+29.56	+27.59	+12.22	+16.82	+3.49	+7.53	
Cannanore District . . .	. +200.39	+32.85	+29.47	+22.44	+12.64	+15.21	+2.81	+6.91	
Yanam Area . . .	. +65.65	+17.90	+20.14	+2.49	+8.80	+13.37	— 8.01	+0.56	
East Godavari District .	. +130.56	+18.36	+13.33	+16.45	+12.52	+14.31	+1.70	+12.86	

Note.— For this table, the variation of population during 1948-61 in the four areas of Pondicherry Union Territory has been assumed to be the same as for 1951-61.

In the decade, 1901-11, all the four areas of Pondicherry Union Territory have shown lower rates of increase than those of the neighbouring districts of adjacent states. The decrease is more marked in all areas except Mahe. The decade, 1911-21 also has not been favourable. While Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam areas have registered decreases, only Mahe showed an increase of about 1%. The decrease in the three areas as well as increase in Mahe area are higher and lower than the variations in population in the adjacent districts. The decade 1911-21 had also been bad for the neighbouring districts as they show lower growth rates. In the decade 1921-31, the variation in population in Pondicherry, Mahe and Yanam areas are comparable with their neighbouring districts. Karaikal area alone has a different trend. While Karaikal's neighbour Thanjavur district has shown a nominal growth of 2.4%, Karaikal has shown an increase of 5.6%. Pondicherry and Mahe areas have shown higher rate of growth than their adjacent districts during the decade 1931-41 while the other two areas—Karaikal and Yanam have shown lower rates than their neighbouring districts. During the decade 1941-51, all the areas except Yanam show higher rates of growth. Yanam had shown a very low growth rate of 2.5% while its neighbour East Godavari district had shown an increase of 16.4% during 1941-51. During 1951-61, Pondicherry and Karaikal areas which have neighbouring districts in Tamil Nadu have shown good increases than their neighbouring districts. Yanam area has also shown higher increase than the neighbouring district of East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. Mahe had however shown a very low rate of 6.5% when its neighbours in Kerala State have shown increase of over 29%. In the current decade, 1961-71, Pondicherry area had a very high percentage increase as compared to South Arcot district. Karaikal area had shown a slightly higher increase over the increase shown by Thanjavur

district. Yanam and Mahe areas have shown lower percentage increase than their neighbours. The variation is however slight in Yanam while the variation is significant in the case of Mahe. The percentage increase in Mahe is only half that of Kozhikode or Cannanore district of Kerala.

Taking the entire period of seventy years (1901-71) while Pondicherry and Karaikal areas have registered higher percentage of increases than their neighbouring districts, Mahe and Yanam areas show lower increases than their neighbours and the variations are more prominent thus indicating a backward trend as compared to the growing neighbours.

Growth of population as between 1901-1948 and 1948-71

The Census was conducted in 1948 in the Union Territory under French regime. The period also marks the advent of Indian independence (1947). The growth of population during the first fifty years (1901-1948) and the latter twenty years (1948-1971) of the century are presented below:—

Union Territory/Area	Percentage increase in population	
	1901-1948	1948-1971
1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	28.78	48.68
Pondicherry Area	27.58	52.87
Karaikal Area	24.64	41.82
Mahe Area	77.64	26.46
Yanam Area	16.94	41.65

The above figures reveal that the Union Territory as a whole has shown higher increases during 1948-71 as compared to 1901-1948. This trend is seen in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam areas though Karaikal's figure is not so high. Mahe area has alone shown a contrary picture in that the last twenty year period has not been favourable to the growth of its population. Pondicherry Area is the only area which shows percentage increase closer to that of the Union Territory as a whole. This is perhaps due to the fact that 72% of the Union Territory's population is living in Pondicherry Area.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

In Census, the population living in villages are termed rural population while those in towns are known as urban population. These are the two distinct demographic groups of population recognised in each Census.

At the outset let us see how many are villagers and how many are townsmen. In this Union Territory of Pondicherry, 273,419 persons live in villages (rural parts) and 198,288 persons live in towns (urban areas). Speaking in terms of percentages, 58% of the total population inhabit villages and 42% are in towns. We may compare this with the rural urban proportions of the population of our Country. In India, 80% of the population live in rural areas and only 20% live in towns or urban areas. We find that the proportion of urban population is considerably higher in Pondicherry Union Territory as compared with the position obtaining in India as a whole.

In countries like Canada, France, United States of America and Japan, urban population is very high, around 70%. Compared to this high proportion our country's urban population is much lower in as much as there are only 20 persons out of 100 who live in towns as against 80 persons living in villages.

In Pondicherry Union Territory villages or rural areas mostly represent smaller population settlements which at best can be equated to hamlets in the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu. They are separated by fields or other natural barriers like tanks or rivers. The

villages are smaller in size and habitation, the chief occupation of the population inhabiting the village being agriculture.

The towns in course of time have developed as centres of work, education, trade, industry and services. They absorb the population who migrate from rural parts. The migration of rural population to urban centres is necessary to ease the pressure of population in rural areas as the agricultural economy will not be able to contain the growing population in rural sector. The town is also the market place for the surplus agricultural produce turned out in rural areas. The towns also provide various amenities of life through schools, colleges, hospitals, electricity, transport and communication facilities. Urban growth and development is the result of economic and migration factors and every nation passes through this phase when change takes place from an agrarian to industrial society. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India has proposed a study of 200 small towns throughout the country to study the interaction of rural urban life. These studies will throw some light on the role played by towns in the socio-economic progress of the population.

Definition of urban area

It has been said earlier that in all Censuses, the population are classified into two prominent groups namely rural and urban. There is no distinct dividing line between the two. As conditions are varying from one country to another, no uniform definition applicable to all nations has been formulated. Population size of the place is the most universal definition of an urban area. United Nations have defined urban population as a population living in a locality of 20,000 or more inhabitants.

Varying definitions of urban area have been adopted in Indian Censuses till 1961. In 1961 Census of India, a strict and uniform definition for 'Urban' was adopted. This definition has been followed for the Census of 1971 also. The definition of 'Urban' as adopted in this Census (1971) is given below:

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment or notified town area;
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000;
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population is non-agricultural;
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per km² (i.e. 1,000 per sq. mile)

In the earlier Censuses the definition was not uniform and was very liberal and the discretion of local authorities in deciding about a place as urban played a larger part. The present stricter definition adopted throughout the country has enabled to arrive at the number of places which are really urban in character.

In the case of the Pondicherry Union Territory, there was no differentiation between villages and towns in the censuses conducted by the French administration, that is prior to 1961. In 1961, the definition prescribed for the whole country was adopted. The 1961 Census of the Pondicherry Union Territory listed 5 places as urban. They were Pondicherry, Muthialpet, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Out of the 5 places, Muthialpet town in Pondicherry Commune got merged with Pondicherry town during 1971 Census. Mudaliarpur and Ozhukarai are new towns in this Census. Thus, in all,

6 places which are shown below have been declared as urban.

TABLE III-1
Towns of Pondicherry Union Territory

Area	Name of Town	Population (1971)
1	2	3
Pondicherry Area	Pondicherry	90,637
	Mudaliarpur	42,933
	Ozhukarai	21,375
Karaikal Area	Karaikal	26,080
Mahe Area	Mahe	8,972
Yanam Area	Yanam	8,291

All these places are municipalities. The entire Yanam area is urban.

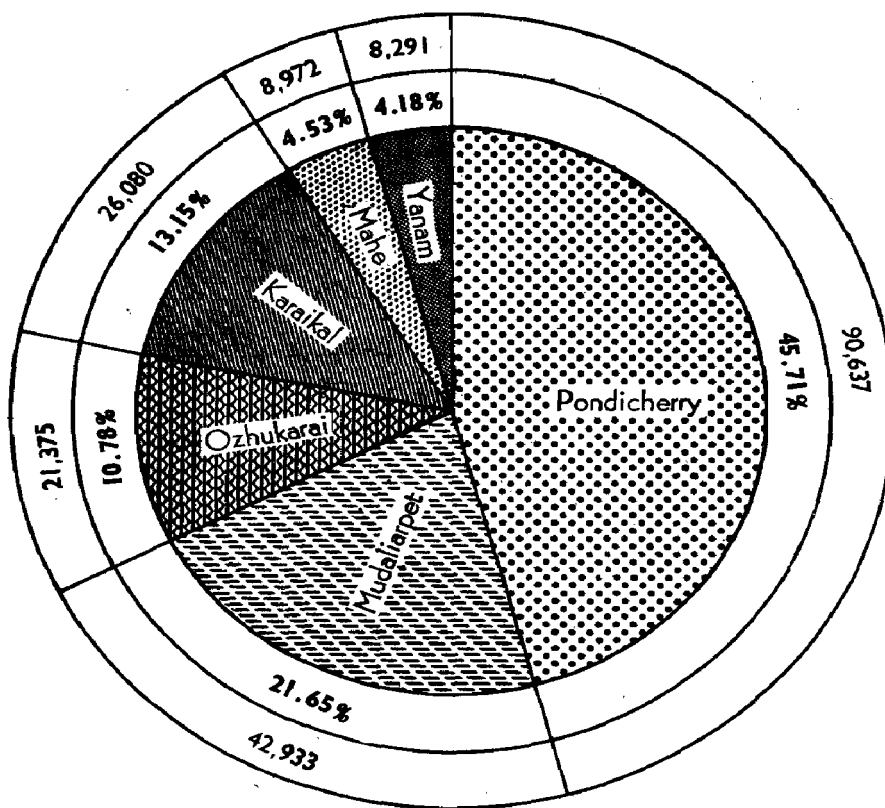
Towns by size class of population

The towns are classified in Indian Census in six groups. They are:

- Class I — Population of one lakh and over
- Class II — Population between 50,000 and 99,999
- Class III — Population between 20,000 and 49,999
- Class IV — Population between 10,000 and 19,999
- Class V — Population between 5,000 and 9,999
- Class VI — Population less than 5,000

Towns in class I (i.e.) with a population of one lakh and more are known as cities. There are no class I towns in Pondicherry Union Territory. The largest town is Pondicherry which is a class II town with a

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION IN TOWNS, 1971



population of 90,637. Mudaliarpur town with a population of 42,933 comes under class III. Karaikal with a population of 26,080 and Ozhukarai with a population of 21,375 also come under class III. Mahe town with a population of 8,972 and Yanam town with a population of 8,291 are class V towns. There are no towns in class IV and class VI in this Union Territory. The table given below shows the distribution of towns in Pondicherry Union Territory by size classes.

TABLE III-2
Distribution of towns by size class

Area	Town	Population	Size class
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Area	Pondicherry (M)	90,637	II
	Mudaliarpur (M)	42,933	III
	Ozhukarai (M)	21,375	III
Karaikal Area	Karaikal (M)	26,080	III
Mahe Area	Mahe (M)	8,972	V
Yanam Area	Yanam (M)	8,291	V

In all, there are one class II town, three class III towns and two class V towns in this Union Territory.

Distribution of urban population in various size class of towns

Earlier we have seen that 198,288 persons or 42% of the total population of this Union Territory live in towns (urban areas). Now we will see how this urban

population has been distributed in towns of various size classes.

TABLE III-3
Percentage of urban population in towns by size class

Class of town										Percent- age of population to total urban population
1										2
II	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45.71
III	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45.58
V	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.71

From the above figures, one will see that more than ninety per cent of the urban population live in towns of size 20,000 to 99,999 (i.e.) in class II and class III towns. The proportion is almost equal (about 46%) in the single class II town of Pondicherry and in the three class III towns of Mudaliarpur, Karaikal and Ozhukarai put together. The two class V towns of Mahe and Yanam together account for 8.71% of the total urban population. There seems to be more concentration of urban population in bigger towns in this territory.

Proportion of urban population—comparison with other States and Union Territories

We have seen that in India about four-fifths of the total population are living in villages and only one-fifth are found in towns. This proportion varies from State to State. Let us see what is the proportion of urban population in the States and Union Territories of India.

Table III-4 presents the percentage of urban population in the States and Union Territories.

TABLE III-4
Percentage of urban population in the States and Union Territories

Country/State/Union Territory	Percentage of urban population to total population
1	2
INDIA	19.91
<i>States</i>	
Andhra Pradesh	19.31
Assam	8.87
Bihar	10.00
Gujarat	28.08
Haryana	17.66
Himachal Pradesh	6.99
Jammu & Kashmir	18.59
Kerala	16.24
Madhya Pradesh	16.29
Maharashtra	31.17
Manipur	13.19
Meghalaya	14.55
Mysore	24.31
Nagaland	9.95
Orissa	8.41
Punjab	23.73
Rajasthan	17.63
Sikkim	9.37
Tamil Nadu	30.26
Tripura	10.43

TABLE III-4—(Contd.)

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	14.02
West Bengal	24.75
<i>Union Territories</i>	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.77
Arunachal Pradesh	3.70
Chandigarh	90.55
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..
Delhi	89.70
Goa, Daman & Diu	26.44
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	..
PONDICHERRY	42.04

Among the States, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have more than 30% of their total population living in urban areas as against 19.91% for the country as a whole. The other States which have a higher percentage of urban population are Gujarat, Mysore, West Bengal and Punjab. Among the Union Territories, excepting Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands which do not have urban centres, Chandigarh and Delhi have very high urban population (i.e.) over 85%. Pondicherry with 42.04% ranks third among the Union Territories in urban content. Union Territories as they are smaller in size as compared to the States of India perhaps have concentration of population in few urban centres which are seats of administration or market centres. One more interesting feature revealed by the above figures is that the Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu have a larger proportion of their population inhabiting the towns, the exception being Kerala which has less than 18% of the population inhabiting the urban areas.

Distribution of urban population in India

Table III-5 presented below shows the number of towns in each size class and the percentage of urban population in each size in India.

TABLE III-5

Number of towns and percentage of urban population by size class of towns in India

Size class of Town	No. of towns	Percentage of urban population
1	2	3
All classes	3,126	100
I	151	49
II	219	13
III	652	18
IV	988	13
V	820	6
VI	296	1

Source: General Population Tables Part IIA(i) Series 1 India, pp. 184-185, 495-497.

The number of towns in classes I, II and VI are in the range between 5 and 9% of the total number of towns. But the content of urban population in each of these three classes is disproportionate. 49 per cent of the urban population live in 151 class I towns. Thirteen per cent of the urban population live in 219 class II towns while in 296 class VI towns only one per cent of urban population are living. The rest of the urban population, 37 per cent are inhabiting 2,460 towns or 79 per cent of all towns. It may be seen that there is greater concentration of urban population in cities or

class I towns with a population of one lakh and above. Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi in our country are among the 25 largest cities of the world. Earlier we had ~~seen~~ that in the Union Territory of Pondicherry also, ~~about~~ 46 per cent of the urban population is living in the ~~only~~ class II town of Pondicherry indicating concentration of population in bigger towns.

Urban population in 1961 and 1971

In 1961, the percentage of urban population of India was 17.98%. The urban population of India has risen to 19.91% in 1971. The proportion of urban population in Pondicherry Union Territory which was 24% in 1961 rose to 42% in 1971. The increase in urban population is due mainly to the inclusion of two new localities as towns in 1971 Census and addition of areas to Pondicherry town.

Degree of urbanisation in the four areas

Table III-6 gives the percentage of urban population in the Union Territory and its four constituent areas in 1961 and 1971.

TABLE III-6

Percentage of urban population to total population

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of urban population to total population	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	24	42
Pondicherry Area	20	46
Karaikal Area	26	26
Mahe Area	41	39
Yanam Area	100	100

Appreciable increase in the urban population in Pondicherry Area is evident. Incidentally it may not be out of place to mention here that both the two new towns of 1971 Census—Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai belong to this area. Karaikal Area has maintained its status quo while there is a small decline in Mahe Area. In Mahe Area, growth of rural population is higher than that of urban population which is confined to Mahe town. In both the Censuses of 1961 and 1971, Yanam Area is treated as entirely urban.

Urban population among the Communes

There are 16 communes in all the four areas. Out of the 16 communes, 8 are in Pondicherry Area, 6 in Karaikal Area and one each in Mahe and Yanam Areas. Out of 16 communes, 5 communes each in Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas do not have urban areas. Yanam Area is entirely urban. In Pondicherry Area, one commune (Pondicherry commune) is entirely urban and another commune (Mudaliarpet commune) is predominantly urban. The Mudaliarpet commune has 99% urban population and one percent of rural population. Pondicherry commune comprises of Pondicherry town and Mudaliarpet has Mudaliarpet town. The third commune, Ozhukarai has about one third of the total population living in Ozhukarai town.

Karaikal town is the only urban area situated in Karaikal commune. It has 72% of the total population of the commune. Mahe town of the Mahe commune and Area has 39% of the total population which is also slightly below the percentage of the urban population of the Union Territory as a whole. As no new towns have come up in Karaikal and Mahe Areas, the percentage of urban population is not high. Table III-7 gives the percentages of urban and rural population by communes.

TABLE III-7

Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to Total population

Union Territory/Area/ Commune	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY UNION			
TERRITORY . . .	100	58	42
<i>Pondicherry Area</i> . . .	100	54	46
1. Pondicherry Commune . . .	100	..	100
2. Ariankuppam Commune . . .	100	100	..
3. Mudaliarpeth Commune . . .	100	1	99
4. Ozhukarai Commune . . .	100	63	37
5. Mannadipet Commune . . .	100	100	..
6. Villianur Commune . . .	100	100	..
7. Bahour Commune . . .	100	100	..
8. Nettapakkam Commune . . .	100	100	..
<i>Karaikal Area</i> . . .	100	74	26
1. Karaikal Commune . . .	100	28	72
2. Tirunallar Commune . . .	100	100	..
3. Neravy Commune . . .	100	100	..
4. Nedungadu Commune . . .	100	100	..
5. Kottucherry Commune . . .	100	100	..
6. Tirumalairayanpattinam Commune . . .	100	100	..
<i>Mahe Area</i> . . .	100	61	39
1. Mahe Commune . . .	100	61	39
<i>Yanam Area</i> . . .	100	..	100
1. Yanam Commune . . .	100	..	100

Rural Population

We have earlier seen that rural population constitutes the major portion of the total population in India as well as in this Union Territory. Villages are smaller in population size with large areas and are economically

dependant on agriculture. On the other hand, towns are having greater population in comparatively smaller area and the population are engaged in industries or trade and commerce or services.

In Pondicherry Union Territory there are 333 inhabited villages and one uninhabited village. Out of 333 inhabited villages, 213 villages are in Pondicherry Area, 117 in Karaikal Area and 3 in Mahe Area. The lone uninhabited village is in Karaikal Area.

The rural population during the 1971 Census is 273,419. Pondicherry Area has a rural population of 185,295, Karaikal, a rural population of 73,962 and Mahe a rural population of 14,162. Speaking in terms of percentages, 63.96% of all villages are in Pondicherry Area, 35.14% in Karaikal and only 0.90% in Mahe Area. Likewise, if we see the distribution of rural population, 67.77% live in the villages of Pondicherry Area, 27.05% in the villages of Karaikal Area and 5.18% in the villages of Mahe Area.

Having known about the number of villages and the population in them, one would like to know the average size of population per village. For the Union Territory as a whole, there are 821 persons per inhabited village. Mahe Area with 4,721 persons per inhabited village ranks first. Pondicherry Area with 870 persons per inhabited village comes second and the third place is taken by Karaikal Area with an average of 632 persons per village. It may be seen that villages in Mahe Area are bigger sized than those of Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas. The table below gives the average population per inhabited village in the Union Territory, its four areas and communes.

TABLE III-8
Average population per inhabited village

Union Territory/Area/ Commune	Total No. of inhabit- ed villages	Total Rural popula- tion	Average popula- tion per inhabited village
1	2	3	4
PONDICHERRY UNION			
TERRITORY	333	273,419	821
<i>Pondicherry Area</i>	213	185,295	870
1. Pondicherry commune	..	..	..
2. Ariankuppam commune	20	26,269	1,313
3. Mudaliarpeta commune	2	652	326
4. Ozhukarai commune	33	36,410	1,103
5. Mannadipeta commune	40	32,133	803
6. Villianur commune	49	39,134	799
7. Bahour commune	42	30,312	722
8. Nettapakkam commune	27	20,385	755
<i>Karaikal Area</i>	117	73,962	632
1. Karaikal commune	8	10,072	1,259
2. Tirunallar commune	38	20,445	538
3. Neravy commune	13	11,117	855
4. Nedungadu commune	33	9,846	298
5. Kottucherry commune	15	10,949	730
6. Tirumalairayanpattinam commune	10	11,533	1,153
<i>Mahe Area</i>	3	14,162	4,721
1. Mahe commune	3	14,162	4,721

Out of 7 communes in Pondicherry Area which have rural population, only 2 communes have higher average population per inhabited village than that for the Area as a whole. 5 communes are below the average. In Karaikal Area, out of 6 communes, 3 communes have a higher average population per inhabited village than that of the Area as a whole. Mahe Area comprises of one commune only.

Tiny and very small villages of size less than 500 population account for nearly half the total number of villages but have only about one seventh of the total rural population of the Union Territory. Big villages of size 2,000 to 4,999 roughly constitute one thirteenth of all villages and account slightly more than one-fourth of the total rural population. Very big villages of size 5,000 to 9,999 are a little less than one per cent of all villages while the population living in them forms about one-fourteenth of the rural population. Medium sized villages of size 1,000 to 1,999 constitute about one-sixth of all villages and account for a little more than one-fourth of the total rural population. Small villages of size 500 to 999 form about one-fourth of all villages and have about one-fifth of the rural population.

Mahe Area is distinct in regard to the distribution of villages in different size classes. There are no small or medium sized villages. All the villages are bigger villages of population 2,000 and above. In the other two areas of Pondicherry and Karaikal smaller villages of less than 1,000 population are more prominent in numbers but with lesser percentage of population as compared to bigger villages of size 2,000 and above. There appears to be no correlation between the percentage of villages and population contained in these villages with reference to the size class of the villages.

Growth of Pondicherry Town

The chief town in this Union Territory is Pondicherry. It is an old town in the sense that this was the first place selected in India by the French for trade with eastern countries. Though for Census purposes, Pondicherry is a new town of 1961 Census, this place happened to be capital of the French settlements in India for a long time. The development of the French

settlements is centred around this town. This town had witnessed many struggles between the French and other European powers for eastern trade. Madras was founded by the British just at the same time Pondicherry was founded by the French. Pondicherry in its eventful history has absorbed French culture to a certain extent.

Census population figures for Pondicherry town are available only for 1961 and 1971 Census. The population at the 1961 Census was 40,421. Muthialpet an adjacent town with a population of 11,341 had merged with Pondicherry town during 1971 Census. After the merger of Muthialpet, Pondicherry town's 1961 population comes to 51,762. The 1971 Census population of Pondicherry town is 90,637 showing an increase of 75.1 per cent for the decade 1961-71. There were another 20 villages with a population of 21,625 which also got merged with Pondicherry town. If the 1961 population of these villages is added, Pondicherry town would have had a population of 73,387. The resultant increase during 1961-71 would be 17,250 and the percentage increase works out to 23.51 which growth is normal for any medium sized town like Pondicherry which happens to be the administrative headquarters of the Union territory and principal town.

Functional classification of towns and growth of population

Based on the percentage of workers in broad types of economic activities, the functional category of town is determined. The five broad functional categories are:

1. Primary activities (Cultivation and allied activities)
2. Industry (Manufacturing, Construction and allied activities)

3. Trade & Commerce
4. Transport
5. Services.

In cases where the percentage of workers under any one of the above five broad categories form 40% or more of the total workers of the town, the concerned category alone will be the predominant functional category for the town. If the percentage of any category is less than 40%, the next predominant category also is taken into account and if the total of the two categories form 60% or more, both the broad categories would be indicated for a town. If the total of the two major categories falls below 60%, then the third predominant category is also taken into account and the three categories would be indicated.

A town where only one function is predominant that town is described as 'Mono-functional'. A town against which two broad categories are shown, it will be described as 'Bi-functional'. A town in which three functional categories are noted that town will be described as 'Multi-functional'.

The statement below shows the functional categorisation of the towns:

Name of Town	Functional category
1	2
Pondicherry	Service-cum-Industry
Mudaliarpet	Industry
Ozhukarai	Industry-cum-Primary activities
Karaikal	Trade and Commerce-cum-Services
Mahe	Services-cum-Primary activities
Yanam	Primary activities

Mudaliarpeta and Ozhukarai are new towns and for want of full details the rates of increase during '61 and '71 could not be worked out. Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam are old towns and continue as such from 1961 Census. The town of Karaikal had shown an increase of 17.20% during 61-71 while Mahe and Yanam have shown increases of 12.84% and 17.90% respectively. While Yanam is mono-functional, the other two towns are bi-functional. Yanam which is classified as mono-functional has a higher percentage of increase than the bi-functional towns of Karaikal and Mahe. From the above facts, it has not been possible to say whether the rate of growth is influenced mainly by the functional classification of the towns. There does not appear to be any set pattern of growth of towns following any function or functions. Perhaps, as urbanisation is still to progress and as primary activities are still playing their role in the economy of these towns, no direct relationship with functional aspect and growth rate could be established.

Urban agglomeration

A new concept 'Urban agglomeration' has been introduced in 1971 Census. An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban out-growths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised urban out-growths of any such towns. There is one urban agglomeration in Pondicherry Area comprising of three agglomerate towns. They are:

1. Pondicherry town,
2. Mudaliarpeta town and
3. Ozhukarai except Pillaichavadi portion.

There is no urban agglomeration in Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam Areas.

Pondicherry is the only town recognised in 1961 Census. The other two towns are new towns of 1971 Census. This urban agglomeration had a population of 51,762 in 1961 and placed in class II category. In 1971, this agglomeration has a population of 153,325 and has moved to class I status. The decadal increase in population works out to 196.21%. Mudaliarpeta and Ozhukarai connected with Pondicherry town are mutually interdependent.

Standard Urban Area

Another new concept 'Standard Urban Area' has also been introduced in this Census. Rural and Urban areas contiguous to the towns and cities having population of 50,000 or more which have at present influence and inter-action with the core town and also places which are likely to have such influence and inter-action have been delineated as 'Standard Urban Area'. All areas contiguous to the core town with a population of 50,000 and above having any of the following characteristics have been included:—

- (a) Predominant urban land use.
- (b) Intensive inter-action with urban centres as reflected in commutation for the purpose of work and secondary education facilities, extension of city bus service, sale of commodities like milk, dairy products, vegetables (other than those transported by rail or truck haul) and purchase of foodgrains, cloth and general provisions etc., by the consumers directly.
- (c) Anticipated urban out growth as a result of locational decisions relating to industry, market, transport and communication, administrative and servicing functions.

- (d) Existence of big village with a large proportion of working force engaged in non-agricultural industrial categories.

In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, there is only one Standard Urban Area. This is situated in Pondicherry Area with the core town of Pondicherry. In this Standard Urban Area there are 3 urban units and 18 rural units. Besides Pondicherry town, the other two urban units are Mudaliarpur and Ozhukarai excluding Pillaichavadi portion. All the rural units are in Ozhukarai commune. It may be of interest to note that the two towns of Mudaliarpur and Ozhukarai were treated as rural areas in 1961. Even Pondicherry town has assimilated areas which were rural in 1961 into its fold and the entire Pondicherry commune has been a single urban mass.

The total area and population of this Standard Urban Area are 35.82 km² and 170,675 respectively. The 1961 population works out to 124,698. The increase in population during the period 1961-71 works out to 36.9 per cent. The details of the Pondicherry Standard Urban Area are available in Table A-V of our publication Part II-A-General Population Tables of Pondicherry.

We have seen that there is a marked difference in economic and social characteristics among rural and urban society. The differences are reflected in various characteristics of population such as proportion of sexes, age structure, literacy and education, religions, occupational pattern etc. While we discuss these population characteristics in the succeeding chapters, the difference between rural and urban population would become more clear.

CHAPTER IV

PART I

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED?

The total population is 4.72 lakhs in Pondicherry Union Territory. One would be interested to know how many are males and how many are females in this population. In this chapter, I propose to tell you in brief about the proportion of males and females and their distribution by certain age-groups.

The proportion of males to females in a population is known as Sex ratio. In our country the sex ratio means the number of females per 1,000 males. This is the same as obtaining in the United Kingdom. In the U.S.A., the sex ratio is calculated as the number of males per 100 females. Two terms are significant in this context—High Sex ratio and Low Sex ratio. In the case of high sex ratio females outnumber males and in the case of low sex ratio males predominate over females. The sex ratio is considered balanced if there are 1,000 females to 1,000 males.

Imbalance in Sex Ratio

Normally one would expect a situation where the number of men and women are equal in a population and well balanced. The imbalance in the proportion of males and females is likely to cause certain social problems. It is likely that a few may not be able to get married and thereby able to get life partners. If there are more women than men, a situation would arise where there would be more unmarried females. Hence the equality in the number of males and females in all places and at all times is an ideal situation which

never exists. Such an equality depends on various factors over which none has any direct control. There are differences even at birth. Even if equal number of male and female babies are born, their chances of survival at various periods are unequal. They are subjected to different hazards. In any local area there may be imbalance in sex ratio due to such factors as war, migration and sex selectivity in certain types of mortality such as maternal mortality etc. In war, there is a heavier toll of men. Migration in search of employment outside their usual habitation leads to an imbalance as the movement is mainly of men. The assumption that babies born are equally divided among the sexes is also not correct.

Sex ratio in India is 930 females per 1,000 males according to the 1971 Census. Large variations in sex ratio are seen among the different countries of the world. The United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan have excess of females. In Canada, Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and Pakistan there is an excess of males. The past censuses have shown that in India, sex ratio has been low. This low sex ratio was used to be explained as due to lower status accorded to women in our country, tendency to conceal the existence of unmarried females and a higher mortality rate among females. Since in other countries also such imbalances are noticed, we can accept such a phenomenon as a pattern found in many countries of the world and that such a situation is not peculiar to this country only.

Sex ratio in Pondicherry Union Territory and other States

The sex ratio in India is 930 females per 1,000 males. The sex ratio was 972 in 1901. The sex ratio during 1961 was 941 and in 1951 it was 946. During 1961-71, the sex ratio has lowered appreciably.

In this Union Territory, the sex ratio as at the 1971 Census is 989. In 1961, it was 1,013. The decrease in the sex ratio is considerable. In the 1948 Census the sex ratio was 1,030. During the last three decades, the sex ratio had been coming down. While at the 1948 and 1961 Censuses a high sex ratio (i.e.) excess of females over males was noticed, during the 1971 Census, a low sex ratio *viz.*, excess of males over females has been noticed. In 1911 and 1921, the sex ratio was high 1,058 and 1,053 respectively. The sex ratio for 1901, 1931 and 1941 could not be worked out due to want of sex-wise population data. Looking into the trends, the sex ratios in those years might have been high and the low sex ratio seems to have set in during the post merger period.

Table IV-1 presents the sex ratio for India and the Union Territory of Pondicherry during the period 1901-1971.

TABLE IV-1
Sex ratio during 1901-71 in India and Pondicherry Union Territory

Year	Sex ratio	
	India	Pondicherry
1	2	3
1901	972	N.A.
1911	964	1,058
1921	955	1,053
1931	950	N.A.
1941	945	N.A.
1951*	946	1,030
1961	941	1,013
1971	930	989

N.A.—Not Available

*The sex ratio for Pondicherry Union Territory in 1951 is assumed to be the same as in 1948 as no census was held in 1951.

Sex ratio among the States and Union Territories

The sex ratio is not uniform throughout the country. There are variations from one State to another as may be observed from the following table and even between one district and another.

TABLE IV-2
Sex ratio in 1971 among the States and Union Territories

Country/State/Union Territory	Sex ratio (1971)
1	2
INDIA	930
<i>States</i>	
Andhra Pradesh	977
Assam	897
Bihar	954
Gujarat	934
Haryana	867
Himachal Pradesh	958
Jammu and Kashmir	878
Kerala	1,016
Madhya Pradesh	941
Maharashtra	930
Manipur	980
Meghalaya	942
Mysore	957
Nagaland	871
Orissa	988
Punjab	865

1	2
Rajasthan	911
Sikkim	863
Tamil Nadu	978
Tripura	943
Uttar Pradesh	879
West Bengal	891
<i>Union Territories</i>	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644
Arunachal Pradesh	861
Chandigarh	749
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007
Delhi	801
Goa, Daman & Diu	989
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	978
Pondicherry	989

Among the States of India, Assam, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have sex ratios below 900. Among the States, only Kerala has a high sex ratio, viz., 1,016. The rest of the States have sex ratios between 900 and 1,000. Among Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli has a high sex ratio of 1,007. Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a very low sex ratio of 644 and Chandigarh with a sex ratio of 749 is also having excess of males. Delhi also has a low sex ratio of 801. Pondicherry and Goa, Daman and Diu have a ratio of 989 each while Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands has a ratio of 978. Compared to other Union Territories the sex ratio of Pondicherry is not very low.

Ratio of females in the four areas

The sex ratios for 1961 and 1971 for the four areas are shown in Table IV-3.

TABLE IV-3
*Sex ratio among the four areas of Pondicherry
Union Territory*

Union Territory/Area	Sex ratio	
	1971	1961
1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	989	1,013
Pondicherry Area	968	988
Karaikal Area	1,023	1,056
Mahe Area	1,169	1,175
Yanam Area	1,024	1,021

As against a low sex ratio of 989 for the Union Territory as a whole, three areas which show a higher ratio are Mahe (1,169), Yanam (1,024) and Karaikal (1,023). Only Pondicherry Area has shown a low sex ratio of 968. Even at the 1961 Census, the three areas of Mahe, Yanam and Karaikal did show higher sex ratios, while Pondicherry showed a low sex ratio. Significant fall in the sex ratio of Karaikal by 33 points and Pondicherry by 20 points are noticed. Pondicherry Area being the major area and the location of Pondicherry town, the State Capital, and industrial and commercial centre in its Territory has drawn more males, thereby tilting the balance in favour of males.

Sex ratio in rural and urban areas

The rural sex ratio for the country as a whole is 949 and the urban sex ratio is 858. In Pondicherry Union Territory, the urban sex ratio as per the current

census of 1971 is 996 while the rural sex ratio is 984. Contrary to the expectations that in urban areas there would be more males than females in view of greater employment and services, we find in Pondicherry urban areas, excess of females over males. Such a situation is peculiar to Pondicherry and Chandigarh Union Territories only. In the country as a whole and in all other States and Union Territories, rural sex ratio is higher than the urban sex ratio. In 1961 also, Pondicherry urban areas showed a higher sex ratio (1,053) than the rural sex ratio (1,001). In this census however, the difference in the ratio has been narrowed.

The following table gives the sex ratio in rural and urban areas.

TABLE IV-4
Sex ratio in rural and urban areas

Union Territory/Area	Sex ratio	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Pondicherry Union Territory	984	996
Pondicherry Area	960	977
Karaikal Area	1,011	1,057
Mahe Area	1,183	1,148
Yanam Area	..	1,024

For the Union Territory as a whole, the sex ratio is higher in urban areas as compared to the ratio in rural parts. This trend is noticed in Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas while in Mahe, urban sex ratio is lower as compared to rural sex ratio. As Yanam is entirely urban, there will be no comparison. At the earlier Census of 1961, also, similar trends were noticed. The sex ratios have declined in 1971 in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe areas, both in the rural and urban sectors. In Yanam, a slight increase is seen.

Sex ratio in the Communes

Out of sixteen communes, nine communes have sex ratios which are above the sex ratio of 989 for the entire territory. All the communes in Karaikal Area and the two single commune areas of Mahe and Yanam and Pondicherry Commune in Pondicherry Area show a higher sex ratio than the average for the Union Territory. All the communes in Pondicherry Area except Pondicherry commune show lower sex ratios. Six communes—four in Karaikal Area, one each in Mahe and Yanam show a favourable sex ratio i.e. excess of females. In the 1961 Census also, nine communes showed sex ratio above 1,000 and out of these eight communes showed ratios above the Union Territory's average of 1,013. The notable feature is that the sex ratio which in 1961 showed a favourable trend for the Union Territory has declined in 1971, falling in line with the trend shown by the country as a whole. Most of the communes have shown a declining trend in 1971. The only commune which has shown a marginal increase in the ratio is Yanam.

The rural sex ratio for the Union Territory as a whole works out to 984 and seven communes—Mudaliarpur of Pondicherry Area, Tirunallar, Neravy, Nedungadu, Kottucherry and Tirumalairayanpattinam of Karaikal Area and Mahe commune show sex ratios above this sex ratio. All other communes show lower ratios. In the urban sector, three communes—Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam show higher ratios than that of the urban sex ratio for the whole of Union Territory (996).

Sex ratio in selected towns

Four places—Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam have been treated as towns since 1961 and are continuing as such. The statement below gives the sex ratio for these four towns for 1961 and 1971.

TABLE IV-5
Sex ratio for selected towns, 1961 and 1971

Name of Town	Sex ratio	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Pondicherry	1,025	996
Karaikal	1,095	1,057
Mahe	1,150	1,148
Yanam	1,021	1,024

Excepting Yanam, all the other three towns have shown declining sex ratios in 1971. In two towns—Pondicherry and Karaikal the decline is high and in the case of Mahe, the decline is very nominal. Barring Pondicherry town which is the most industrialised town in this Union Territory, the other towns are not industrialised. They are only seats of administration and are rural in background. All the four towns had excess of females in the earlier census of 1961. The declining trend in the sex ratio resulting from industrial growth has just set in, and it may take a much longer period for these towns to register low sex ratios.

PART II

HOW OLD ARE WE?

One of the basic characteristics of the population is the age. Age data are very useful to the planners and administrators and for working out future population growth.

Age Structure

Age of each person has been recorded in Census in completed years. The data on age has been compiled separately for males and females. The proportion of the population contained within the different

age-groups is known as the Age Structure. Three broad divisions of population commonly mentioned are young, adult and aged. In India, persons in the ages 0-14 are called young, those in the ages 15-59 are known as adult and those of the ages 60 and above are known as aged.

Persons in the age-group 0-14 who are very young and old persons of 60 years and over are not generally very much connected with economic activity. Persons in the middle group 15-59 are the economically active population. This age-group supplies the working force for productive activities on which a country's economy depends. Further this age-group comprises of persons biologically capable of reproduction. In essence, adult population is the vital group in any given population.

Age-structure in lesser developed and developed countries

In lesser developed countries like India, the youthful group (0-14) is usually large. This is because of a higher birth rate. In India, persons in the age-group 0-14 account for about two fifths of the population (42%). In developed countries, the proportion of youth group is much less and varies between 20 and 30 per cent of the population. This lower proportion is attributed to the lower birth rate obtaining in advanced nations. Due to the maintenance of a lower birth rate over a considerable period of time, the advanced countries have got a higher proportion of aged persons as compared to lesser developed nations. In our country, those in the age 60 and above constitute about 6% of the population. In advanced countries like U.S.A., France and Sweden, the older age-group form between 14 and 20 per cent of the population. In Canada, Japan and U.S.S.R., the older age-group form between 10 and 12 per cent of the population.

The table given below shows the proportion of population in broad age-groups in some of the countries:—

TABLE IV-6
Proportion of population by broad age-groups in some countries

Name of the country	Year	Population in the age-group			
		0—14	15—59	60+	
1	2	3	4	5	
United Kingdom	1970	11,579,500 (23·64)	28,243,500 (57·65)	9,165,000 (18·71)	
France	1968	11,790,960 (23·74)	28,529,568 (57·46)	9,334,028 (18·80)	
Sweden	1970	1,681,881 (20·82)	4,807,100 (59·52)	1,587,922 (19·66)	
U.S.A.	1970	57,900,052 (28·49)	116,629,588 (57·39)	28,682,286 (14·12)	
Mexico	1970	22,361,425 (46·22)	23,301,781 (48·16)	2,718,341 (5·62)	
Canada	1971	6,401,400 (29·52)	12,793,700 (59·01)	2,485,900 (11·47)	

TABLE IV-6 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Australia	.	.	.	.
	1970	3,619,917 (28.84)	7,394,061 (58.91)	1,537,729 (12.25)
New Zealand	.	.	.	.
	1969	901,660 (32.10)	1,559,340 (55.52)	347,590 (12.38)
Japan	.	.	.	.
	1970	24,751,300 (23.95)	67,566,200 (65.38)	11,038,200 (10.67)
Pakistan*	.	.	.	.
	1961	40,178,518 (44.50)	44,717,335 (49.53)	5,386,821 (5.97)
Philippines	.	.	.	.
	1968	16,805,000 (46.83)	17,592,000 (49.03)	1,486,000 (4.14)
U.A.R.	.	.	.	.
	1960	11,109,748 (42.76)	13,296,320 (51.17)	1,578,033 (6.07)
U.S.S.R.	.	.	.	.
	1970	74,710,000 (30.91)	138,227,000 (57.18)	28,514,000 (11.80)
Ghana	.	.	.	.
	1960	2,996,506 (44.54)	3,398,793 (50.53)	331,516 (4.93)
India	.	.	.	.
	1971	230,253,987 (42.02)	284,886,839 (51.99)	32,692,765 (5.97)

*Includes the population constituting Bangala Desh.

Source: Demographic year Book, 1970 and 1971.

The age-group 15-59 which is the vital segment of the population contains about 52% of India's population. In advanced countries like U.K., France, Sweden, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Japan and U.S.S.R., the 15-59 age-group has higher proportion varying from 57 to 65 per cent.

Dependency ratio in India

The young and aged population normally constitute economically inactive proportion of the population. Persons in the age-group 15-59 are expected to support the younger and older population. The proportion of the population in the younger and older age-groups to the population in the working age indicates the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio in India is 0.92. In advanced countries like United Kingdom, France, Sweden, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Japan and U.S.S.R., the dependency ratio ranges from 0.68 to 0.75. In less developed countries like Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines and Ghana, the dependency ratio is more than that of India. In Mexico, Pakistan and Philippines, it is more than one.

In the advanced countries, because of a larger proportion of economically active population with a smaller proportion of younger age population the dependency ratio is less.

Age structure in Pondicherry Union Territory

Pondicherry Union Territory consists of 39.50% of persons in the ages 0-14, 54.16% in the age-group 15-59 and 6.34% in the ages 60 and over. Compared to the proportions for India as a whole, Pondicherry Union Territory has got a higher proportion of population in the working age-group of 15-59. Hence it

has a lower dependency ratio of 0.8 than for India as a whole (0.92).

In terms of absolute numbers, 255,458 persons in the age-group 15-59 are to support a population of 186,307 in the younger age-group of 0-14 and a population of 29,914 in the older age-group of 60 and over. There is thus nearly one dependent for every active member of the population. But this gives only a rough indication of the dependency ratio as not all of the 2.55 lakhs of population in the working age-group is really active. Some of them may not be working and unemployed or may be physically inactive. So also not all of the 2.16 lakhs of young and older population are inactive. Many of them might be engaged in various productive activities. Subject to these observations only, the dependency ratio has to be understood.

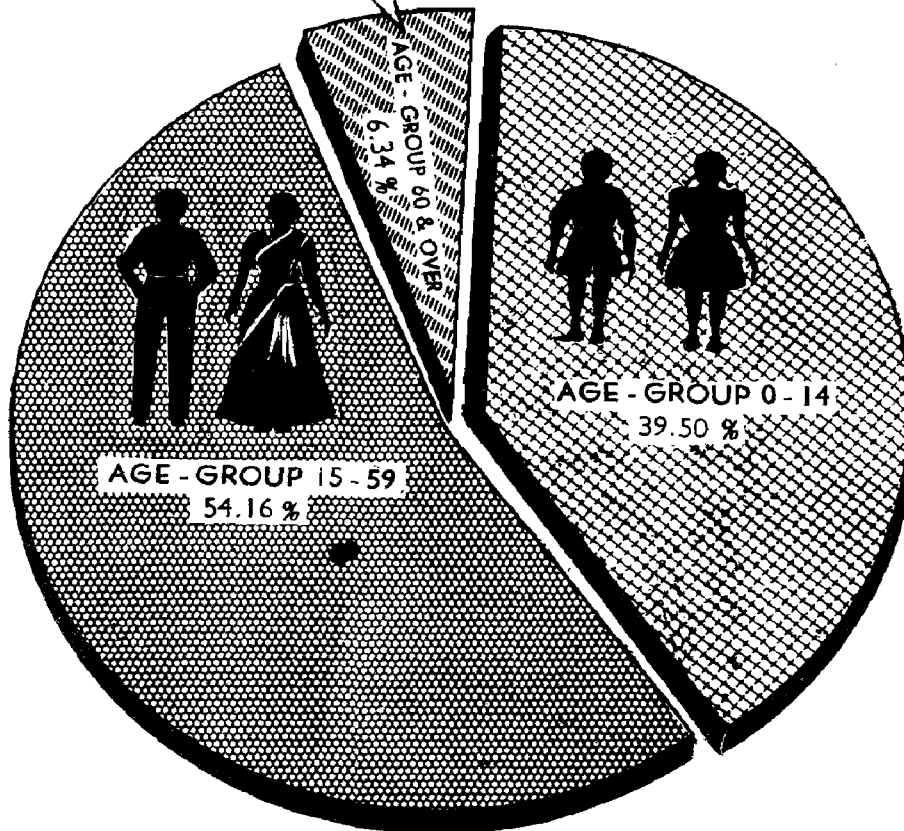
Distribution of population by broad age-groups in the areas

The table below shows the distribution of the population of the Union Territory and its four areas by broad age-groups.

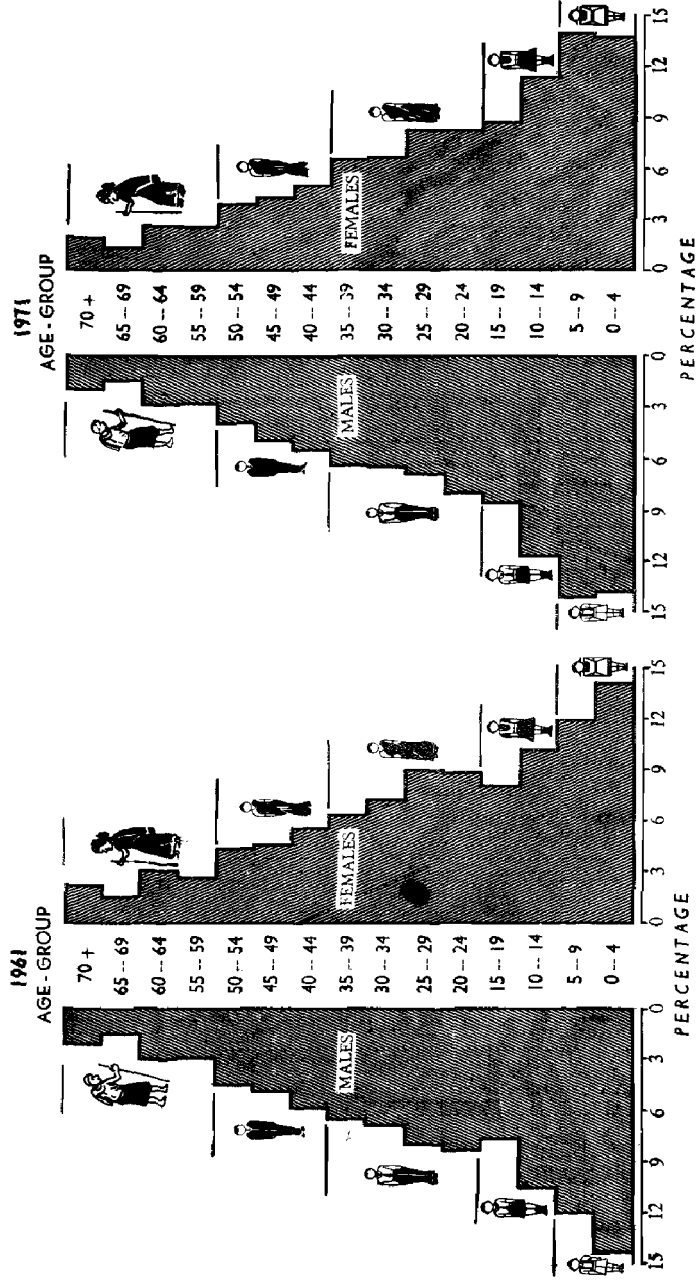
TABLE IV-7
Distribution of population by broad age-groups

Union Territory/Area	Population in broad age-groups			
	0-14	15-59	60 & above	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry Union Territory	(a) 186,307	255,458	29,914	28
	(b) 39.50	54.16	6.34	N
Pondicherry Area	(a) 135,289	183,963	20,964	24
	(b) 39.76	54.07	6.16	0.01
Karaikal Area	(a) 38,407	54,896	6,737	2
	(b) 38.39	54.87	6.74	N

DEPENDENCY RATIO



AGE - PYRAMID UNION TERRITORY OF PONDICHERRY



	1	2	3	4	5
Mahe Area	(a)	9,154	12,217	1,761	2
	(b)	39.57	52.81	7.61	0.01
Yanam Area	(a)	3,457	4,382	452	..
	(b)	41.70	52.85	5.45	..

(a) Absolute figures; (b) Percentage to total population
'N' denotes negligible figures.

It may be seen that Mahe Area has the lowest percentage of population in the working age-group of 15-59 and Karaikal has the highest percentage in that age-group. The highest percentage in the younger age-group of 0-14 is to be seen in Yanam Area and the lowest in Karaikal Area. In Mahe Area, the percentage of population in the older age-group of 60 and above is the highest and Yanam has shown the lowest percentage in this age-group. Dependency ratio is the highest in Mahe and Yanam Areas while it is the least in Karaikal Area.

Age-pyramids

Demographers pay attention specially to data on sex and age as they indicate the likely trends in the future growth of the population.

To show at a glance, the population distribution by age and sex, population scientists have devised a bar graph known as "Age-pyramids". The age-pyramids are a type of bar graphs in which each bar represents a successive age-group arranged with the lowest group at the bottom and the highest at the top. Male population is shown on the left while the female population is shown on the right.

Though there is a tendency for the shape to be a pyramid with each higher age-group a bit narrower than the group below, irregularities in the shape are bound to be there. These deficiencies in the shape

would indicate some important events in the life of the population. Bulges in the shape of the pyramid may indicate high immigration or higher birth rate. Indentations could be due to heavy exodus, war, epidemics or lower fertility. These observations hold good provided the age reporting is correct.

Two bar graphs representing the age-sex distribution of the population of Pondicherry Union Territory in 1961 and 1971 Censuses are presented along side for the reference of readers.

Rural and urban population by certain age-groups

Table IV-8 shows the percentage of Total, Rural and Urban population of the Union Territory by certain age-groups.

TABLE IV 8
Percentage distribution of population by Age-groups in rural and urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory

Age-group	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
0—14	39.50	40.07	38.70
15—19	8.67	8.24	9.26
20—24	8.21	7.74	8.85
25—29	7.61	7.62	7.60
30—39	13.09	13.21	12.93
40—49	9.90	10.08	9.65
50—59	6.68	6.72	6.63
60+	6.34	6.31	6.38
A.N.S.	N	0.01	N

“N” denotes negligible figures.

It may be seen from the above figures that there is not much appreciable variation in the percentage of population in various age-groups between rural and urban areas.

Sex differentials in broad age-groups

The table IV-9 presents the sex ratio by broad age-groups in the Union Territory and its four areas.

TABLE IV-9
Sex ratio by broad age-groups, 1971

Union Territory/Area		0-14			15-59		
		Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry Union Territory	.	94,241	92,066	977	127,335	128,123	1,006
Pondicherry Area	.	68,637	66,652	971	93,203	90,760	974
Karaikal Area	.	19,368	19,039	983	26,658	28,238	1,059
Mahe Area	.	4,520	4,634	1,025	5,304	6,913	1,303
Yanam Area	.	1,716	1,741	1,015	2,170	2,212	1,019
Union Territory/Area		60+					
		Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1		8	9	10			
Pondicherry Union Territory	.	.	.	.	15,522	14,392	927
Pondicherry Area	.	.	.	.	11,042	9,922	899
Karaikal Area	.	.	.	.	3,431	3,306	964
Mahe Area	.	.	.	.	839	922	1,099
Yanam Area	.	.	.	.	210	242	1,152

Sex ratio in the age-group 0-14 is 977 for the Union Territory as a whole. The population in this age-group is 1.86 lakhs and forms 39.5% of the total population. In this age-group, girls are less than boys. Among the four areas, two areas—Mahe and Yanam show a favourable sex ratio (i.e.) above 1,000 in this age-group. In the other two areas, the sex ratio is low. The lower sex ratio would indicate larger female deaths in this age-group as well as sex selectivity at birth.

The working age-group of 15-59 has a population of 2.55 lakhs and forms 54.2% of the total population. In this age-group the sex ratio for the Union Territory is 1,006, and it is above 1,000 in all the areas except Pondicherry Area. The highest ratio of 1,303 is recorded in Mahe Area. The lowest sex ratio of 974 in Pondicherry Area would indicate male immigration in search of employment, education etc. The backwardness of the Union Territory in the industrial sphere perhaps has resulted in a marginal excess of females in this age-group.

In the older age-group of 60+, the sex ratio is 927 for the whole territory. Population in this age-group number about 30,000 and forms 6.3% of the total population. In Mahe and Yanam Areas, the sex ratio in this age-group is above 1,000. It is highest in Yanam with 1,152. In Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas, the sex ratio is lower. Generally, in the higher age, the female has a lower death rate than the male. But this does not appear to be the case in this Union Territory as two areas have higher sex ratios while the other two have lower sex ratios.

The table below gives the percentage of population in three broad age-groups of 0-14, 15-49 and 50 +

TABLE IV 10

Population in broad age-groups

Union Territory/Area	0—14	15—49	50+
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Union Territory	(a) 186,307	223,946	61,426
	(b) 39·50	47·48	13·02
Pondicherry Area	(a) 135,289	161,392	43,535
	(b) 39·76	47·43	12·80
Karaikal Area	(a) 38,407	47,968	13,665
	(b) 38·39	47·95	13·66
Mahe Area	(a) 9,154	10,737	3,241
	(b) 39·57	46·41	14·01
Yanam Area	(a) 3,457	3,849	985
	(b) 41·70	46·42	11·88

(a) Absolute figures

(b) Percentage of total population

According to Mr. Sundbarg, the famous Swedish Statistician, a normal population should have one half of its population between the ages of 15 and 50. The youngest of the three population groups should be double the eldest if the population is to continue to grow. If it is just short of that point it may represent stationary population but if the elder population continues to exceed the younger, the population should be treated as regressive.

It may be seen from the above figures, that the population can be considered as normal and could be classified as progressive.

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE?

It has been the practice in Indian Censuses to ascertain information on literacy and educational attainments of the population.

If a person is able to read and write *with understanding* in any language, that person is considered a 'Literate'. A person who is able to read only but cannot write is not a literate. For being considered as a literate, it is not necessary for a person to have received any formal education or to pass any minimum educational standard. On the other hand mere ability to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. All children of the age 4 years or less were treated as illiterates even if the child is attending school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

In the current census, the highest level of education attained by a literate was also ascertained. When a person held both general and technical qualifications both of which are of equivalent level, the technical qualification was given preference. In the case of graduates or post graduates as well as those having a technical diploma or degree, certain detailed information was also collected through a special card—"Degree holders and Technical Personnel Card".

The statistics collected at the Censuses on literacy and educational level of the population are of vital importance for measuring the progress of literacy as also for effecting further improvements in the spread of education among the population.

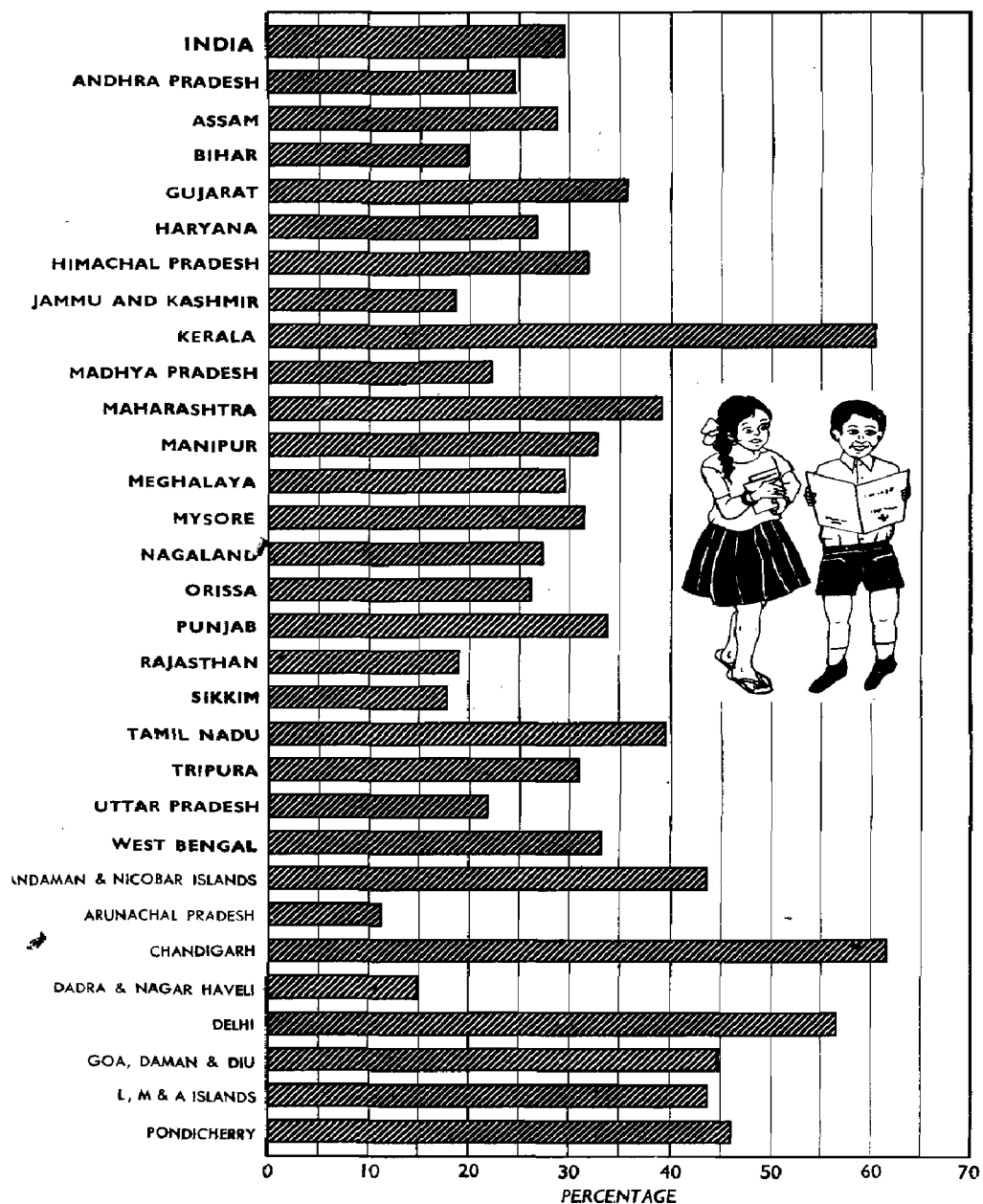
Pondicherry Union Territory has 217,058 persons as literates in a population of 471,707. Male literates number 135,851 out of 237,112 males and female literates number 81,207 in a total female population of 234,595. The rate of literacy in Pondicherry Union Territory is 46.02% as compared to 29.45 per cent in the country as a whole. This Union Territory's literacy rate is about one and half times more than that of India. It stands well up in the literacy ladder of the country. Kerala a neighbouring State stands first in literacy rate with 60.42% of the population as literate and educated persons. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh the other two neighbouring States have recorded 39.46% and 24.57% of their respective population as literates. Pondicherry Union Territory compares favourably in the matter of literacy with its neighbours. Among the Union Territories, Chandigarh with a literacy rate of 61.56% and Delhi with 56.61% are the two territories ahead of Pondicherry Union Territory.

TABLE V 1

Literacy rate (including population in Age-group 0-4), 1971

India/State/Union Territory	Percentage of literate and educated persons		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	29.45	39.45	18.70
<i>States</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	24.57	33.18	15.75
2. Assam	28.72	37.19	19.27
3. Bihar	19.94	30.64	8.72
4. Gujarat	35.79	46.11	24.75

LITERACY PERCENTAGES IN INDIA AND STATES/UNION TERRITORIES



1	2	3	4
5. Haryana . . .	26.89	37.29	14.89
6. Himachal Pradesh .	31.96	43.19	20.23
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	18.58	26.75	9.28
8. Kerala . . .	60.42	66.62	54.31
9. Madhya Pradesh .	22.14	32.70	10.92
10. Maharashtra . .	39.18	51.04	26.43
11. Manipur . . .	32.91	46.04	19.53
12. Meghalaya . . .	29.49	34.12	24.56
13. Mysore . . .	31.52	41.62	20.97
14. Nagaland . . .	27.40	35.02	18.65
15. Orissa . . .	26.18	38.29	13.92
16. Punjab . . .	33.67	40.38	25.90
17. Rajasthan . . .	19.07	28.74	8.46
18. Sikkim . . .	17.74	25.37	8.90
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	39.46	51.78	26.86
20. Tripura . . .	30.98	40.20	21.19
21. Uttar Pradesh . .	21.77	31.50	10.70
22. West Bengal . . .	33.20	42.81	22.42

Union Territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	43.59	51.64	31.11
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	11.29	17.82	3.71
3. Chandigarh . . .	61.56	66.97	54.35
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	14.97	22.15	7.84
5. Delhi . . .	56.61	63.71	47.75
6. Goa, Daman & Diu .	44.75	54.31	35.09
7. L.M. & A. Islands .	43.66	56.48	30.56
8. Pondicherry . . .	46.02	57.29	34.62

Taking an overall position of the States and Union Territories of India, Pondicherry ranks fourth in the percentage of literate and educated persons.

There is always a difference among the percentage of literates as between males and females. Progress of the population depends more on the role played by females especially in the matter of education. For the country as a whole, female literates constitute 18.70% of the female population while male literates constitute 39.45% of the male population. Male literacy rate in the whole country is about twice that of females. In certain States like Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan, male literacy rate is more than three times that of females. In Pondicherry Union Territory, male literates form 57.29% of the male population and female literates form 34.62% of the female population. The literacy rates for males and females in this Union Territory are above those of the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu but are lower to those of Kerala. The difference in the literacy proportions of males and females in this territory would indicate that female education has a long way to go and that further schemes for women, education are required.

Literacy in rural and urban areas

Rural literates form 23.74% of the rural population while urban literates form 52.44% of the urban population for India as a whole. The figures satisfy the expectation that literacy rate is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In the States and Union Territories also this position exists.

In Pondicherry Union Territory also, we find urban literates (111,505 in a population of 198,288) are higher in their percentage compared to rural literates (105,553

in a population of 273,419). Even the absolute numbers show more urban literates. The percentages are—Rural—38.60 and Urban—56.23. The difference in percentage is about 17. The difference is less when compared to the difference in the literacy rates for India as a whole. Kerala, one of the neighbours has a difference of only 7 per cent while the other two neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have differences of 28 and 24 per cent respectively.

Among the Union Territories, the difference in percentage between rural and urban literates is the lowest in Goa, Daman and Diu where it is 16. In Pondicherry it is 17. In the other Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Delhi, the difference is more than 20%.

TABLE V 2

Literacy rate (including Population in age-group 0-4) in Rural Areas, 1971

India/State/Union Territory	Percentage of Literate and Educated Persons		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	23.74	33.76	13.17
<i>States</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	19.19	27.31	10.92
2. Assam	25.80	34.28	16.51
3. Bihar	17.17	27.64	6.39
4. Gujarat	28.33	38.92	17.19
5. Haryana	21.72	32.57	9.24
6. Himachal Pradesh	29.81	41.19	18.15

TABLE V 2 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	14.11	22.17	4.98
8. Kerala . . .	59.28	65.57	53.10
9. Madhya Pradesh .	16.81	27.05	6.10
10. Maharashtra . .	30.63	43.22	17.84
11. Manipur . . .	29.83	43.04	16.35
12. Meghalaya . .	23.40	27.68	18.94
13. Mysore . . .	25.13	35.40	14.54
14. Nagaland . . .	23.71	30.51	16.39
15. Orissa . . .	24.09	36.14	12.06
16. Punjab . . .	27.81	34.69	19.88
17. Rajasthan . . .	13.85	22.87	4.03
18. Sikkim . . .	14.80	22.11	6.53
19. Tamil Nadu . .	32.13	45.14	18.98
20. Tripura . . .	27.13	36.43	17.27
21. Uttar Pradesh . .	18.13	28.02	6.99
22. West Bengal .	25.72	35.80	15.02
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	38.31	46.80	25.66
2. Arunachal Pradesh .	9.79	15.77	3.00
3. Chandigarh . . .	30.53	38.84	18.36
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	14.97	22.15	7.84
5. Delhi . . .	36.23	49.00	20.75
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	40.59	50.40	31.06
7. L.M. & A. Islands .	43.66	56.48	30.56
8. Pondicherry . . .	38.60	51.14	25.87

TABLE V 3

Literacy Rate (including population in age-group 0-4) in Urban Areas
1971

India/State/Union Territory	Percentage of Literate and Educated Persons		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	52.44	61.28	42.14
<i>States</i>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	47.08	57.30	36.31
2. Assam	58.69	64.54	50.89
3. Bihar	44.92	55.43	31.89
4. Gujarat	54.90	63.96	44.77
5. Haryana	51.00	59.12	41.48
6. Himachal Pradesh	60.54	66.76	52.24
7. Jammu & Kashmir	38.17	46.60	28.38
8. Kerala	66.31	71.99	60.62
9. Madhya Pradesh	49.55	60.46	36.98
10. Maharashtra	58.07	66.88	47.33
11. Manipur	53.24	65.80	40.43
12. Meghalaya	65.22	69.93	59.69
13. Mysore	51.43	60.40	41.61
14. Nagaland	60.79	66.13	49.47
15. Orissa	49.00	59.94	36.05
16. Punjab	52.49	58.55	45.41
17. Rajasthan	43.47	55.53	29.69
18. Sikkim	46.17	53.48	35.43

TABLE V-3 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
19. Tamil Nadu . . .	56.36	66.76	45.42
20. Tripura . . .	64.01	72.42	55.03
21. Uttar Pradesh . . .	44.10	52.08	34.38
22. West Bengal . . .	55.93	62.01	47.84
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . .	61.53	66.93	51.85
2. Arunachal Pradesh . . .	50.46	59.28	31.18
3. Chandigarh . . .	64.80	70.03	57.89
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	..	..	..
5. Delhi . . .	58.95	65.37	50.90
6. Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	56.32	64.39	47.21
7. L.M. & A. Islands . . .	..	..	..
8. Pondicherry . . .	56.23	65.83	46.60

Literacy rates among the four areas

Mahe ranks first with 67.39% of the population as literates. Karaikal, Pondicherry and Yanam areas with 45.05%, 44.90%, and 43.92% occupy the next three places in that order. Mahe, Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas show comparable literacy rates with their neighbouring States. (Kerala—60.42%; Tamil Nadu—39.46%). Yanam however has a much higher literacy rate (43.92%) as compared to its neighbour, Andhra Pradesh (24.57%).

In rural areas, Mahe leads and is followed by Karaikal and Pondicherry Areas. In urban areas, Mahe stands first, Karaikal second and Pondicherry and Yanam Areas occupy the third and fourth places res-

pectively in literacy percentages. In the case of Mahe, the percentage of rural literates is slightly higher (67.71%) as compared to the percentage of urban literates (66.87%). In Karaikal and Pondicherry Areas urban literates show higher proportions as compared to rural literates.

As is generally expected, male literates show higher proportions in all the four areas. The differences are considerable in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas, above (23%). It is least in Mahe Area (11%) and a little higher in Yanam Area (13%). The difference in the percentages of male and female literates is higher in the rural areas as compared to urban areas. In all the three areas, which have both rural and urban population, the percentage of male literates is higher than the percentage of female literates. In the two areas of Pondicherry and Karaikal, the rural female literacy rate is about half the urban rate and in Mahe area, the urban rate is only slightly higher.

The above position will be clear from the Table V-4.

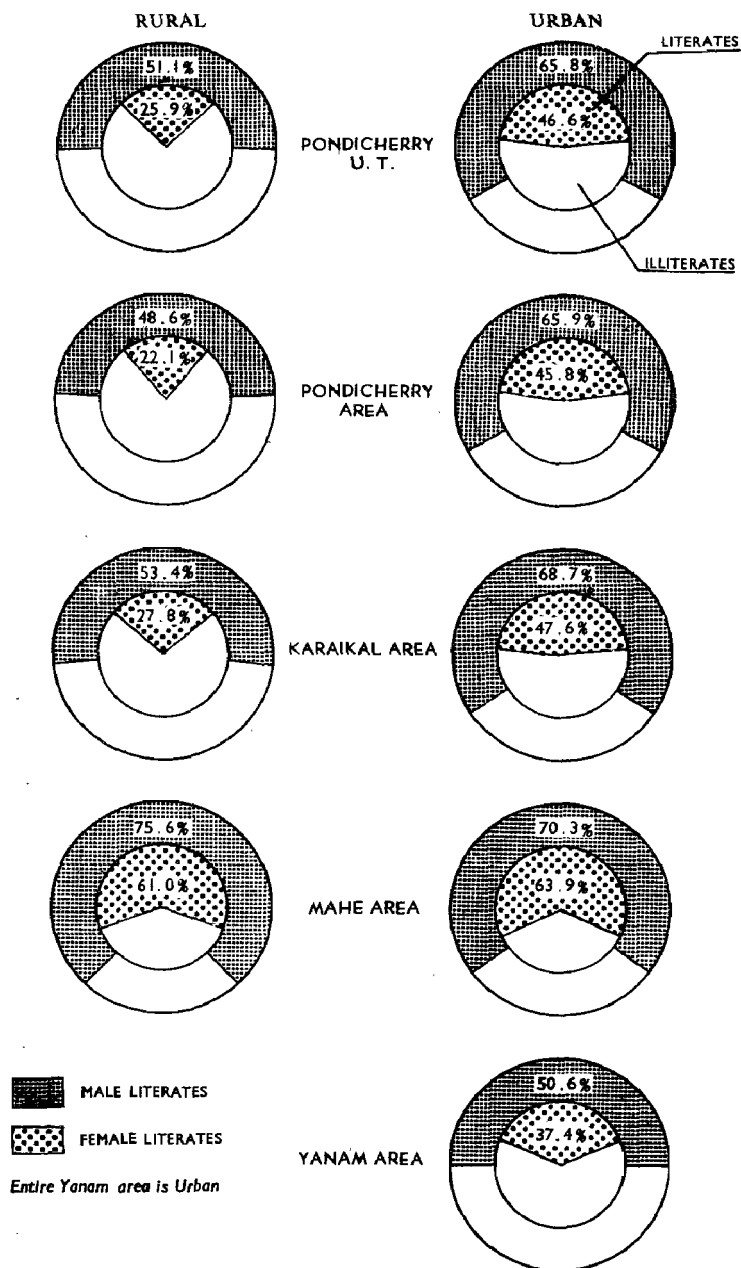
Literacy in the communes

Literacy rates in Pondicherry Commune (58.87%), Mudaliarpet Commune (52.01%), Ozhukarai Commune (46.43%), Karaikal Commune (52.10%) and Mahe Commune (67.39%) are higher than the average literacy rate of 46.02% for the whole of the territory. In all, five out of sixteen communes have a higher literacy rate than the Union Territory's average. In three Communes—Mannadipet, Villianur and Bahour—the literacy rates are between 30 and 35%. The literacy rates vary from 35 to 40% in four communes—Ariankuppam, Nettiappakkam, Neravy, and Kottucherry. In the four Communes—Tirunallar, Nedungadu, Thirumalairayanpattinam and Yanam—the literacy rates range between 40 and 45 per cent.

TABLE V 4
Literacy rates in rural and urban areas (including age-group 0-4)

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of literate and educated persons									
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Pondicherry Union Territory . . .	46.02	57.29	34.62	38.60	51.14	25.87	56.23	65.83	46.60	
Pondicherry Area . . .	44.90	56.44	32.97	35.61	48.59	22.11	56.00	65.92	45.85	
Karaikal Area . . .	45.05	57.32	33.05	40.52	53.39	27.79	57.88	68.73	47.62	
Mahe Area . . .	67.39	73.52	62.14	67.71	75.60	61.04	66.87	70.28	63.91	
Yanam Area . . .	43.92	50.56	37.43	..	..	..	43.92	50.56	37.43	

LITERACY PERCENTAGES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS



So far as male literates are concerned the communes of Pondicherry, Mudaliarpur, Ozhukarai, Karaikal, Thirumalairayanpattinam and Mahe show literacy percentages higher than the male literate average of 57.29% for the whole of the Union Territory. In five communes—Ariankuppam, Tirunallar, Nedungadu, Kottucherry and Yanam, the male literacy rates range between 50 and 56%. In eleven out of sixteen communes, male literacy rates are above 50%. In the other communes the male literacy vary from 43 to 50 per cent.

The percentage of female literates in the Union Territory as a whole is 34.62% which is much less than the proportion for males. Two communes—Pondicherry (50.49%) and Mahe Commune (62.14%) show very high rates. In three more communes—Mudaliarpur, Karaikal, and Yanam—the rates vary between 35 and 41%. Very low percentages of female literates are seen in two communes—Mannadipet and Bahour. In nine communes, the literacy rates vary between 20 and 35 per cent. Only five out of sixteen communes have female literacy rates above 35 per cent.

As is expected, rural literacy rates are much lower in all communes except Mahe. In this commune the rural rate is a little higher. Looking into sexwise literacy rates of communes, urban male and female literates show higher percentages than their rural counterparts except in Mahe. In Mahe commune, while rural male literates are higher than urban male literates, urban female literates are higher as compared to rural female literates.

The following table shows the literacy percentages in the communes.

TABLE V-5
Percentage of Literate and Educated Persons (including age-group 0-4)

Union Territory/ Area/Commune	Percentage to total population									
	Total					Urban				
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
PONDICHERRY										
UNION TERRITORY	46.02	57.29	34.62	38.60	51.14	25.87	56.23	65.83	46.60	
<i>Pondicherry Area</i>	44.90	56.44	32.97	35.61	48.59	22.11	56.00	65.92	45.85	
1. Pondicherry Commune	58.87	67.21	50.49	..	..	..	58.87	67.21	50.49	
2. Ariankuppam Commune	38.35	51.87	24.39	38.35	51.87	24.39	..	..	..	
3. Mudaliarpet Commune	52.01	64.46	39.08	23.62	33.86	13.81	52.44	64.91	39.48	
4. Ozhukarai Commune	46.43	59.24	32.91	43.75	57.22	29.73	50.99	62.63	38.43	
5. Mannadipet Commune	30.18	43.15	16.71	30.18	43.15	16.71	..	..	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Villianur Commune	34.01	46.44	20.97	34.01	46.44	20.97	..	..	..
7. Bahour Commune	31.80	44.53	18.53	31.80	44.53	18.53	..	..	..
8. Nettapakkam Commune	35.26	48.15	21.83	35.26	48.15	21.83	..	..	..
<i>Karaikal Area</i>	45.05	57.32	33.05	40.52	53.39	27.79	57.88	68.73	47.62
1. Karaikal Commune	52.10	63.37	41.13	37.12	50.18	23.47	57.88	68.73	47.62
2. Tirunallar Commune	43.32	56.44	30.58	43.32	56.44	30.58	..	..	..
3. Neravy Commune	35.54	49.35	21.72	35.54	49.35	21.72	..	..	..
4. Nedungadu Commune	41.54	53.90	29.39	41.54	53.90	29.39	..	..	..
5. Kottucherry Commune	37.11	50.05	24.14	37.11	50.05	24.14	..	..	..
6. Tirumalairayan- pattinam Com- mune	45.71	57.65	34.28	45.71	57.65	34.28	..	..	..

TABLE V-5 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Mahe Area</i> . .	67.39	73.52	62.14	67.71	75.60	61.04	66.87	70.28	63.91
1. Mahe Commune	67.39	73.52	62.14	67.71	75.60	61.04	66.87	70.28	63.91
<i>Yanam Area</i> . .	43.92	50.56	37.43	..	..	..	43.92	50.56	37.43
1. Yanam Commune	43.92	50.56	37.43	..	..	..	43.92	50.56	37.43

Educational levels of the population

From the details gathered in the Census, it is seen that 46.02% of the population of this Union Territory are literate and educated persons. The literate and educated persons have been further classified under certain levels. Rural population have been grouped under 7 levels while urban population have been classified in 13 levels. For purposes of comparison, the data have been combined and presented for 7 educational levels for both rural and urban areas.

TABLE V-6
Distribution of Population by educational levels

Educational Levels	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
All levels	(a)	471,707	237,112	234,595	273,419	137,783	135,636	198,288	99,329	98,959
	(b)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Illiterate	(a)	254,649	101,261	153,388	167,866	67,318	100,548	86,783	33,943	52,840
	(b)	53.98	42.71	65.38	61.40	48.86	74.13	43.77	34.17	53.40
Literate (without educational level)	(a)	82,083	46,500	35,583	44,493	26,840	17,653	37,590	19,660	17,930
	(b)	17.40	19.61	15.17	16.27	19.48	13.02	18.96	19.79	18.12
Primary	(a)	72,630	43,523	29,107	36,463	23,206	13,257	36,167	20,317	15,850
	(b)	15.40	18.35	12.41	13.33	16.84	9.77	18.24	20.45	16.01
Middle	(a)	40,899	30,010	10,889	19,402	16,180	3,222	21,497	13,830	7,667
	(b)	8.67	12.66	4.64	7.10	11.74	2.38	10.84	13.92	7.75
Matriculation or	(a)	17,914	12,896	5,018	4,579	3,691	888	13,335	9,205	4,130
Higher Secondary	(b)	3.80	5.44	2.14	1.67	2.68	0.65	6.72	9.27	4.17

TABLE V-6 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	(a) 130 (b) 0.03	105 0.04	25 0.01	88 0.03	80 0.06	8 0.01	42 0.02	25 0.03	17 0.02
Technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	(a) 374 (b) 0.08	371 0.16	3 N	74 0.03	74 0.05		300 0.15	297 0.30	3 N
Graduate and above	(a) 3,028 (b) 0.64	2,446 1.03	582 0.25	454 0.17	394 0.29	60 0.04	2,574 1.30	2,052 2.07	522 0.53

(a) Absolute figures; (b) Percentage
'N' denotes negligible figures

The percentage figures for various educational levels are higher for males as compared to females. As the educational levels go up, the variations also go up. This indicates that there is good scope for effecting improvements in women education. As between rural and urban population, we find that the proportions for the various educational levels are higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. This holds good for both males and females. The differences become marked for females in the higher educational levels.

Growth of Literacy during 1961—1971

Ten years ago, the literacy percentage in this Union Territory was 37.43. The rate has increased to 46.02%. Male literacy rate which was 50.39% in 1961 has gone upto 57.29% in 1971. Female literacy percentage in 1971 is 34.62 and ten years before it was 24.64. Female literacy rate has shown a higher increase than that of males.

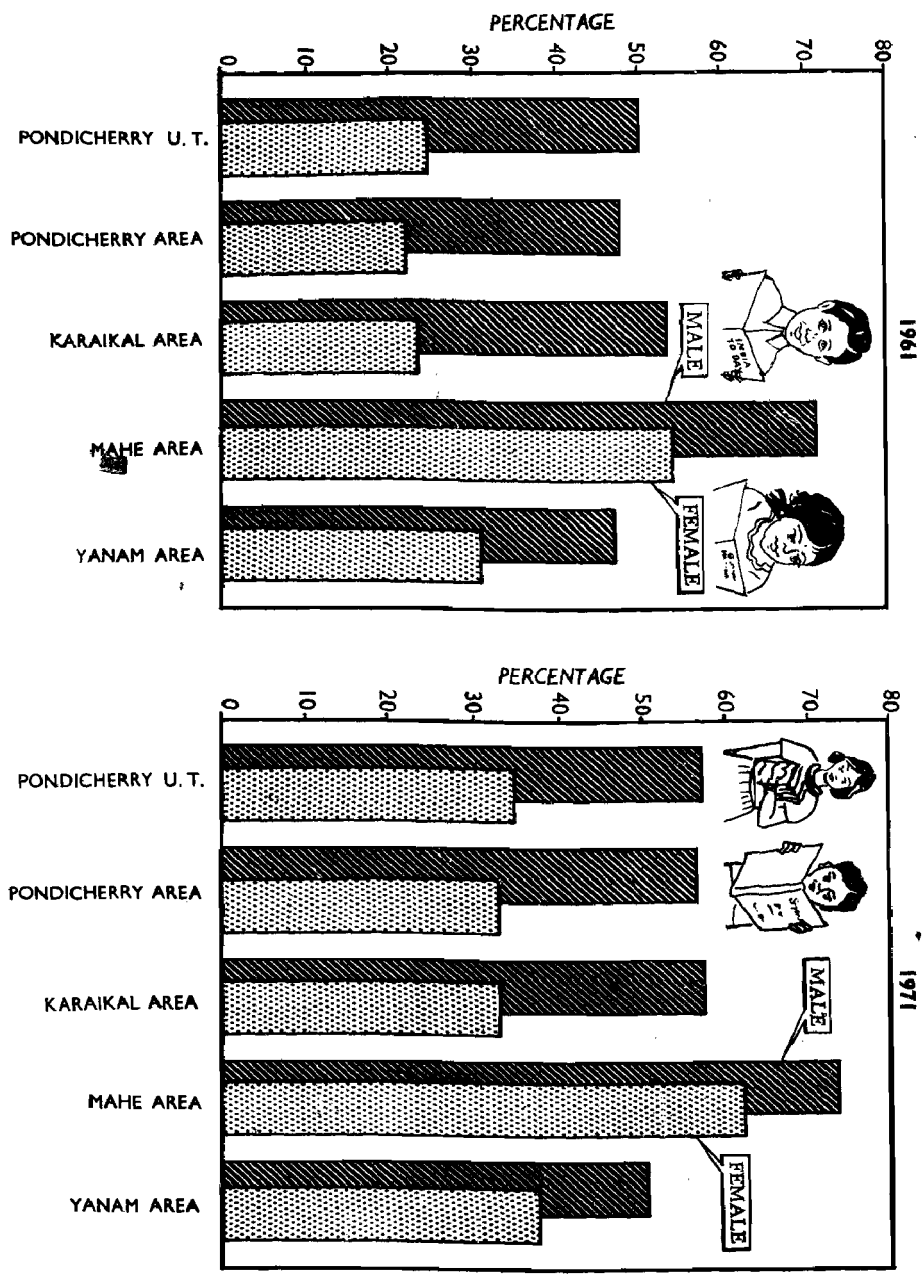
Rural literacy rate was 31.33% in 1961 and the rate is 38.60% in 1971. Rural male literacy of 45.01% in 1961 has increased to 51.14% in 1971. Female literacy rate of rural areas which was 17.66% in 1961 has increased to 25.87% in 1971. Urban rate has shown a marginal decrease—56.63% in 1961 and 56.23% in 1971. While urban male literacy rate has declined from 67.75% in 1961 to 65.83% in 1971, female literacy rate has shown a marginal increase from 46.07% in 1961 to 46.60% in 1971. It may be seen that substantial increase in literacy rate is noticed in rural population and that the urban rate is more or less stationary. The increase in literacy rates of rural population especially that of females is a welcome sign. It is hoped that further improvements for women's education which

TABLE V-7
Percentage of literate and educated persons, 1961 and 1971

Union Territory/ Area	Year	Total		Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pondicherry Union Territory	1961	37.43	50.39	24.64	31.33	45.01	17.66	56.63	67.75
	1971	46.02	57.29	34.62	38.60	51.14	25.87	56.23	65.83
Pondicherry Area	1961	35.23	47.96	22.36	28.95	42.38	15.23	60.36	70.74
	1971	44.90	56.44	32.97	35.61	48.59	22.11	56.00	65.92
Karaikal Area	1961	38.29	53.73	23.67	33.65	49.33	18.60	51.18	66.27
	1971	45.05	57.32	33.05	40.52	53.39	27.79	57.88	68.73
Mahe Area	1961	62.30	71.69	54.30	61.63	72.42	52.57	63.28	70.66
	1971	67.39	73.52	62.14	67.71	75.60	61.04	66.87	70.28
Yanam Area	1961	38.99	47.14	31.02	..	..	..	38.99	47.14
	1971	43.92	50.56	37.43	..	..	..	43.92	50.56

31.02
37.43

LITERACY PROPORTIONS IN THE UNION TERRITORY AND FOUR AREAS BY SEX BREAKUP



are now being done may lead to raising the general literacy rate in the course of a score of years which is the ambition of a welfare country like India.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention about some administrative details concerning education. The number of educational institutions which was 491 in 1965-66 has risen to 505 in 70-71. The number of students in all institutions in 1965-66 was 72,206 (44,585 boys and 27,621 girls). The number of students during 1970-71 has increased to 91,481 (55,640 boys and 35,841 girls). The expenditure on education (both direct and indirect) which was Rs. 2,07,06,957 in 60-61 has gone upto Rs. 2,96,83,608 in 70-71. From the administrative statistics also, it may be seen that there is considerable increase in student population as well as the amount spent on education.

CHAPTER VI

OUR MOTHER-TONGUE

The language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person is known as the Mother-tongue. This language continues to be the predominant form of speech throughout the life of the person even though the person may learn many other languages as and when he grows up and comes into contact with a wider social circle.

For the Pondicherry Union Territory language data are available for the 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Prior to this, language classification was not published by the French administration.

Distribution of Population by languages

Table VI-1 below shows an alphabetical list of languages spoken in the union territory together with the number of speakers as per the census of 1971.

TABLE VI-1

Mother-tongue/languages and number of speakers 1971

Language							No. of speakers
1							2
All mother tongues							471,707
1. Arabic/Arbi							13
2. Assamese							3
3. Bengali							717
4. Coorgi/Kodagu							19
5. Dogri							4

TABLE VI-1 (contd.)

1	2
6. English	267
7. Gorkhali/Nepali	188
8. Gujarati	767
9. Hindi	1,094
10. Kannada	707
11. Konkani	35
12. Malayalam	25,623
13. Marathi	373
14. Oriya	108
15. Punjabi	122
16. Sanskrit	20
17. Sindhi	50
18. Tamil	419,839
19. Telugu	17,413
20. Tibetan	19
21. Tulu	22
22. Urdu	3,362
23. Others	942

The union territory of Pondicherry is located in southern India and naturally, the three Dravidian languages, viz., Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam are the most predominant languages and account for 98.13 % of the Union Territory's population. Tamil speakers constitute 89.01%, Malayalam speakers form 5.43% and Telugu speakers form 3.69%.

We may now see for this Territory the number of speakers of the 15 languages listed in schedule VIII to the Constitution.

TABLE VI-2

(Speakers under languages listed in constitution)

Language	No. of speakers	Percentage to U.T's population
1	2	3
1. Assamese	3	N
2. Bengali	717	0.15
3. Gujarati	767	0.16
4. Hindi	1,094	0.23
5. Kannada	707	0.15
6. Kashmiri	..	..
7. Malayalam	25,623	5.43
8. Marathi	373	0.08
9. Oriya	108	0.02
10. Punjabi	122	0.03
11. Sanskrit	20	0.01
12. Sindhi	50	0.01
13. Tamil	419,839	89.01
14. Telugu	17,413	3.69
15. Urdu	3,362	0.71
Languages other than those specified in schedule VIII	1,509	0.32

'N' denotes negligible figures

Speakers of languages listed in the constitution in the Four areas

Tamil is the main language in Pondicherry and Karaikal areas. Pondicherry area has 322,036 speakers of Tamil who form 94.65% of its population. In Karaikal area, the percentage of Tamil speakers is 97.67%.

TABLE VI-3
Distribution of population by languages listed in the Constitution

Sl. No.	Mother languages	Pondicherry Area		Karaikal Area		Mahe Area		Yanam Area	
		No. of speakers	Percentage to total population	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assamese	3	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Bengali	703	0.21	14	0.01	..	..	..	..
3.	Gujarati	758	0.22	9	0.01	..	..	..	..
4.	Hindi	940	0.28	145	0.14	1	0.01	8	0.10
5.	Kannada	421	0.12	285	0.29	1	N	..	..
6.	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Malayalam	2,187	0.64	406	0.41	23,014	99.48	16	0.19
8.	Marathi	281	0.08	92	0.09	..	..	..	..
9.	Oriya	108	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Punjabi	78	0.02	44	0.04	..	..	..	..
11.	Sanskrit	17	0.01	3	N	..	..	..	..
12.	Sindhi	49	0.02	1	N	..	..	..	..
13.	Tamil	322,036	94.65	97,708	97.67	69	0.30	26	0.31
14.	Telugu	8,438	2.48	1,106	1.11	9	0.04	7,860	94.80
15.	Urdu	2,783	0.82	182	0.18	16	0.07	381	4.60
16.	Other languages	1,438	0.42	47	0.05	24	0.10	..	..

‘N’ denotes negligible figures.

and their number is 97,708. Speakers of Malayalam form 99.48% of the total population of Mahe. Their number is 23,014 out of a total population of 23,134. Telugu speakers are concentrated in Yanam area. The percentage of Telugu speakers to the total population in Yanam is 94.80. In a total population of 8,291, 7,860 persons speak Telugu in this area. Pondicherry area has 8,438 persons speaking Telugu language. Though the number of speakers is more than that of Yanam area, the percentage of Telugu speakers in Pondicherry area is only 2.48. In Karaikal area, Telugu speakers have a strength of 1,106 persons (1.11%).

Mother tongue-languages in the rural and urban areas

Tamil, the main language of this Union Territory, is having more speakers in the rural areas as compared to urban areas, the percentage of population speaking that language being 92.49 in rural areas as against 84.19 in urban areas. Malayalam, the next important language shows a proportion which is comparatively the same in both rural and urban areas. The rural proportion of the speakers of this language is 5.27% and in the urban areas the proportion is 5.66%. Telugu, the third significant language shows a higher proportion of speakers in urban areas as compared to rural areas, the percentages being 1.75 in rural areas and 6.36 in urban areas.

Table VI-4 gives the number of speakers of the languages listed in the constitution together with their percentages in the rural and urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory.

Urdu speakers are comparatively more in urban areas. The percentages of rural and urban speakers are 0.21 and 1.41 respectively. The other languages

TABLE VI-4

Mother-tongue speakers in rural and urban areas

Mother-tongue	Rural		Urban	
	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4	5
1. Assamese	1	N	2	N
2. Bengali	13	N	704	0.36
3. Gujarati	165	0.06	602	0.30
4. Hindi	195	0.07	899	0.45
5. Kannada	105	0.04	602	0.30
6. Kashmiri	..	..	..	..
7. Malayalam	14,400	5.27	11,223	5.66
8. Marathi	103	0.04	270	0.14
9. Oriya	..	..	108	0.05
10. Punjabi	27	0.01	95	0.05
11. Sanskrit	4	N	16	0.01
12. Sindhi	1	N	49	0.03
13. Tamil	252,891	92.49	166,948	84.19
14. Telugu	4,795	1.75	12,618	6.36
15. Urdu	568	0.21	2,794	1.41
16. Other languages	151	0.06	1,358	0.69

'N' denotes negligible figures.

Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Punjabi, Sanskrit and Sindhi, have higher proportions of speakers in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

CHAPTER VII

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

Our country is the birth place for many religions. Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism were all born in this great country.

Religious composition of the population is of great interest to population scientists as it is related to important aspects of demography like marital status, occupation and migration apart from its effect on birth and death rates. Its influence on literacy and education and occupational pattern of population is also felt to a certain extent. Till 1941, important population characteristics like age, sex, literacy, occupation etc., were presented on the basis of religion. From 1951 Census onwards, these classifications by Religion were given up and only the number of persons following each religion was presented.

Religious panorama of India

Though a large number of religious faiths may be found current in India, only six religions are prominent as will be seen from Table VII-1.

TABLE VII-1

Distribution of population of India by major religions

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total	548,159,652	284,049,276	264,110,376
Hindus	453,436,630	234,916,130	218,520,500

TABLE VII-1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4
Muslims . . .	61,418,269	31,962,050	29,456,219
Christians . . .	14,225,045	7,162,727	7,062,318
Sikhs . . .	10,378,891	5,583,926	4,794,965
Buddhists . . .	3,874,942	1,975,338	1,899,604
Jains . . .	2,604,837	1,342,982	1,261,855
Other religions and Persuasions . . .	2,184,955	1,086,757	1,098,198
Religion not stated . . .	36,083	19,366	16,717

The above table has shown the religious communities in the order of numerical strength. Hinduism is the major religious faith with 82.72 per cent of population (453 millions) coming under it. Islam comes second with a population strength of 61.4 millions and a percentage of 11.20. The third prominent religion is Christianity with a following of 14.2 millions. Christianity has 2.60% of India's population. Buddhism (3.87 millions) and Jainism (2.6 millions) have a following of 0.71% and 0.48% respectively. Sikhism with a strength of 10.38 millions has 1.89% of the population following that religion.

Hindus are the predominant religious community. Islam with considerably lesser number of population following it comes as the second major religion, Christianity and Sikhism though not significant in terms of the percentage of population professing them are sizeable with a following of more than 10 millions each. Older religions of Buddhism and Jainism have however much lower following (less than 1% of the population).

The increase in percentage of the six prominent religious communities for the decade 1961-1971 is given below—

Hindus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23.71
Muslims	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30.85
Christians	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32.60
Sikhs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32.28
Buddhists	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19.01
Jains	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28.49

Looking into the religious composition of the population of individual States and Union Territories of India, we find that Hindus are more than 80% of the total population in all States and Union Territories except the following—West Bengal (78.11%), Chandigarh, (71.68%), Assam (71.04%), Goa, Daman and Diu (64.18%), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (60.92%), Kerala (59.41%), Manipur (58.97%), Punjab (37.54%), Jammu and Kashmir (30.42%), Arunachal Pradesh (21.99%), Meghalaya (18.50%), Nagaland (11.43%) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (4.86%).

The States and Union Territories in which the population is predominantly Muslim are Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (94.37%) and Jammu and Kashmir (65.85%). In the States of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Muslim population exceed the country's average of 11.20%. Mysore, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Manipur, Delhi, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu have Muslims population varying between 5 to 11% of their total population.

Christians are widespread in the Southern and North-Eastern region of the country. Nagaland is the only State which has more than 50% of the population as Christians. Meghalaya (46.98%), Goa, Daman

and Diu (31.77%), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (26.35%) Manipur (26.03%) and Kerala (21.05%) are the other areas which have over 20% of their population under Christianity. In the States of Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Assam and Andhra Pradesh, Christians vary between 4 and 9%. In all other States and Union Territories, Christians form less than 2%.

Sikhs form 60.22% of the population in Punjab. In Chandigarh Union Territory, they account for 25.45%. In no other State or Union Territory, Sikhs form even 10%. Delhi and Haryana have more than 5% of their total population belonging to Sikhism. In Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh, Sikhs form between 1 and 3%. In all other areas, they constitute an extremely small proportion.

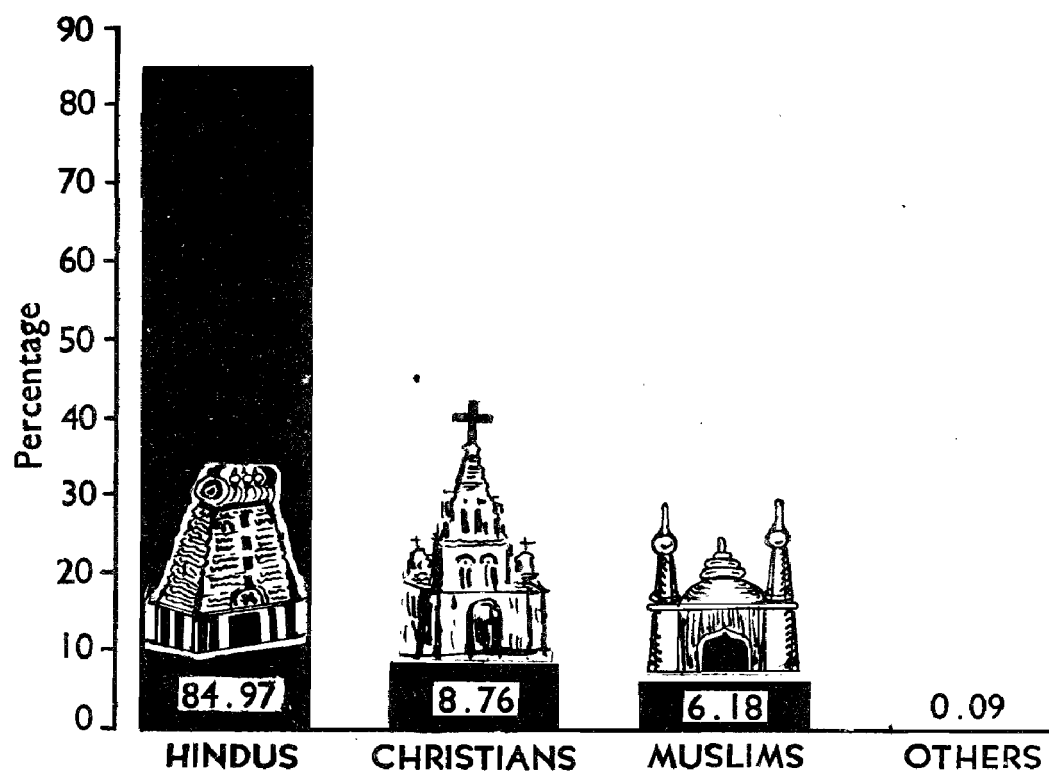
Buddhists are prominent in Arunachal Pradesh and Maharashtra with 13.13% and 6.47% of the total population respectively. In Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh the Buddhists are between 1.04% and 2.72%.

Jains are spread out in the western region of India. Gujarat (1.69%), Maharashtra (1.40%), Mysore (0.75%), Rajasthan (1.99%), Madhya Pradesh (0.83%) and Delhi (1.24%) are the States which have somewhat good proportion of Buddhists.

Religious composition of Pondicherry Union Territory

Hindus, Christians and Muslims are the three major religious groups in this Union Territory. Out of a population of 4.72 lakhs, Hindus form 4.01 lakhs (84.97%) and is the major religion. Christians come second with a strength of 41,296 persons and form 8.76%. The third place goes to Muslims who number 29,143 and constitute 6.18% of the total population.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS 1971



Jains (237), Sikhs (51) and Buddhists (21) are insignificant in this territory.

The table below gives the population of the religious groups and their percentage to total population.

TABLE VII-2
Religious composition of Pondicherry Union Territory

Religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Total Population	471,707	100.00
Hindus	400,793	84.97
Christians	41,296	8.76
Muslims	29,143	6.18
Jains	237	0.05
Sikhs	51	0.01
Buddhists	21	N
Other religions and persuasions	107	0.02
Religion not stated	59	0.01

"N" denotes negligible figures.

As compared to the picture for the country as a whole, in Pondicherry Union Territory also we find Hindus are the dominant religious community. While Muslims occupy the second place in India as a whole, Christians occupy the second position in this territory and has pushed Muslims to the third place. Among the three other religions which are not significant, Jains take the fourth place while Sikhs and Buddhists are placed fifth and sixth respectively.

Religious communities in the four Areas:

Table VII-3 shows the distribution of the religious communities in the four areas.

TABLE VII-3
Religious composition of population in the four areas

Union Territory/Area	Total population	Hindus	Christians	Muslims	
1	2	3	4	5	
Pondicherry Union Territory	471,707	400,793	41,296	29,143	
Pondicherry Area	340,240	300,031	30,294	9,524	
Karaikal Area	100,042	76,134	10,282	13,563	
Mahe Area	23,134	16,908	550	5,655	
Yanam Area	8,291	7,720	170	401	

Union Territory/Area	Jains	Sikhs	Buddhists	Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
1	6	7	8	9	10
Pondicherry Union Territory	237	51	21	107	59
Pondicherry Area	237	8	21	66	59
Karaikal Area	..	43	..	20	..
Mahe Area	..	..	..	21	..
Yanam Area	..	..	..	..	..

Hindus are the major religious community in all the four areas. While Muslims form the second important community in the three areas of Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, the second position is taken by

Christians in Pondicherry Area. Christianity has a larger base in Pondicherry Area. This is perhaps due to the fact that this area was first occupied by Frenchmen when they established their settlement in the southern part of the country. In Mahe Area and Karaikal Area, Muslims are the second largest in number and this has the same trend as observed in Thanjavur District of Tamil Nadu and Malabar region of Kerala State. In Yanam Area, the Muslims are more prominent than Christians while in the neighbouring district of East Godavari in Andhra Pradesh, Christians are the next important community to Hindus. Jains and Buddhists are all concentrated in Pondicherry Area. Sikhs though few in number are found concentrated in Karaikal Area. Persons who have not returned as belonging to any religion are found only in Pondicherry Area.

107 persons are returned under 'Other religions and persuasions'. Out of this, 66 are in Pondicherry area, 20 in Karaikal Area and 21 in Mahe Area. 55 persons i.e. more than 50% of them are Atheists, 26 persons are Rationalists, 14 are Spiritualists and 11 are Zoroastrians, only one person has returned 'Zambian'. Hindus as we had seen earlier are the major religious community in all the areas. Hindus form 84.97% of the total population. In 1961, Hindus formed 84.32% of the population. During the decade, the Hindu population have recorded an increase of 28.78%. Hindus form more than 70% in each of the four areas. Lowest proportion of 73.09% is seen in Mahe area and the highest percentage of 93.11 is seen in Yanam Area. Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas have 88.18% and 76.10% respectively, of the total population professing Hindu religion. The decadal growth rate for Hindus is the highest in Pondicherry Area with

32.31% and is the lowest in Yanam Area with 15.88%. In the other two areas, it varies between 16 and 20%. Out of every one hundred Hindus, 75 are in Pondicherry Area, 19 in Karaikal Area, 4 in Mahe Area and 2 in Yanam Area. The above proportion almost follows the distribution of the total population of the Union Territory.

Christian community is the second largest in this Union Territory. Roughly one out of every twelve persons is a Christian. Persons professing Christianity constitute 8.76% in 1971. The same community formed 9.20% of the population in 1961. Christian population had shown a decadal increase of 21.65% during 1961-71. The increase of this community in Yanam for the period 1961-71 is cent per cent. Mahe Area has registered a growth rate of about 39% for the same period. Pondicherry Area had a normal rate of 24% and it is the lowest, 13.81% in Karaikal Area.

73 out of 100 Christians of this Union Territory are found living in Pondicherry Area. 25 out of every 100 persons of Christian community are in Karaikal Area. Only one in hundred is in Mahe Area. Yanam has a negligible share.

Muslims are the third largest religious community in the Union Territory. One out of every sixteen is a Muslim. The proportion of Muslims was 6.36% in 1961 and it is 6.18% in 1971. The growth rate for Muslim population for the decade 1961-71 is 24.17%. It is lower than that of Hindu population but higher to that of Christian population. Yanam area had shown the highest rate of increase for Muslims—41.20%. Pondicherry Area with an increase of 35.88% comes second and Mahe Area with 22.80% increase ranks

third. The lowest increase of 17.21% for Muslims is shown by Karaikal Area.

Roughly out of every 100 Muslim population, 47 are living in Karaikal Area, 33 are in Pondicherry Area 19 in Mahe Area and 1 in Yanam Area. Karaikal Area which has the highest proportion of Muslims had however shown the lowest increase during the decade 1961-71.

Jains and Sikhs are not significant in their population. They have however shown good increases. Perhaps people belonging to these religions have moved into this Union Territory for service or trade activities. Buddhist population is another minority group which has a population of 21 in 1971 as against a strength of 25 in 1961. No significance can be attached to the decrease as this part of the country does not come under Buddhist influence or the Neo-Buddhist movement of recent years.

Distribution of religious communities in the rural and urban areas

In Table VII-4, the religious composition of the rural and urban population has been presented.

TABLE VII-4

Distribution of rural and urban population by major religions in the Union Territory

Religion	Rural Areas		Urban Areas	
	Population	Percentage of rural population	Population	Percentage of urban population
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus . .	247,705	90.60	153,088	77.21
Christians . .	12,992	4.75	28,304	14.27

TABLE VII-4 (contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5
Muslims	· ·	12,676	4.64	16,467	8.30
Jains	· · ·	4	N	233	0.12
Sikhs	· · ·	13	N	38	0.02
Buddhists	· ·	..	..	21	0.01
Other religions and persuasions	·	29	0.01	78	0.04
Religion not stated		..	..	59	0.03

“N” denotes negligible figures.

It may be noticed that Hinduism has a strong base in the rural parts where 90.60% of the population come under its fold as against 77.21% in the urban areas of the Union Territory. The other two prominent religious—Christianity and Islam have stronger roots in the urban areas. The percentage of rural population belonging to Christianity is 4.75 and the percentage of urban population of Christianity is 14.27. The percentage in the urban sector is about three times that of rural parts. Followers of Islam in the rural areas constitute 4.64% of the rural inhabitants while in the urban population, the followers represent 8.30% of the urban population. The proportion in the urban areas is about two times that of the rural sector. The three other religions—Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism have their main roots in the urban areas.

Table VII-5 gives the distribution of population in the rural and urban sectors by religions for the four areas.

In Pondicherry Area, Hindus are the most dominant religious community in both the rural and urban parts with a stronger position in the rural sector (rural

TABLE VII-5
Distribution of population by religions in the four areas by rural/urban sectors

Name of Religion	Pondicherry Area						
	1	Total		Rural		Urban	
		2	3	4	5	6	7
Total population	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Hindus	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Muslims	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Christians	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sikhs	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Buddhists	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Jains	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Other religions and persuasions	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Religion not stated	.	.	.	.	.	.	

TABLE VII-5 (contd.)

Name of Religion	Karaikal Area						
	Total			Rural		Urban	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Popula- tion	Percen- tage	Popula- tion	Percen- tage	Popula- tion	Percen- tage	
Total Population	100,042	100.00	73,962	100.00	26,080	100.00	
Hindus	76,134	76.10	61,885	83.67	14,249	54.64	
Muslims	13,563	13.56	5,830	7.88	7,733	29.65	
Christians	10,282	10.28	6,215	8.40	4,067	15.59	
Sikhs	43	0.04	13	0.02	30	0.12	
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jains	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other religions and persuasions	20	0.02	19	0.03	1	N	
Religion not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE VII-5 (contd.)

Name of Religion	Yanam Area		
	(Total & Urban)		
	Population		Percentage
1	20	21	
Total Population	8,291	100.00	
Hindus	7,720	93.11	
Muslims	401	4.84	
Christians	170	2.05	
Sikhs	..	..	
Buddhists	..	..	
Jains	..	..	
Other religions and persuasions	..	..	•
Religion not stated	..	..	..

‘N’ denotes negligible figures.

—94.43%; urban —80.72%). Christians, the second largest religious group has a firmer footing in the urban areas with 15.19% of the population as against 3.64% in the rural areas. Muslims who are the third major community has also a bigger proportion in the urban areas (3.84%) as compared to rural proportion (1.93%). Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs, though not significant in terms of absolute numbers, are concentrated in urban areas. Persons who have not indicated their religion are all to be found in the urban areas of Pondicherry Area.

Karaikal Area's rural sector has a higher proportion of Hindus (83.67%) as compared to urban areas (54.64%). The difference in the proportions is significant. Perhaps the concentration of persons belonging to the next two important religious communities of Muslims and Christians in the urban area has resulted in lesser proportion of Hindu population. Muslims are the second important group in urban area while Christians are the second important community in rural areas. Sikh community is more prominent in urban areas as compared to rural parts. Persons belonging to other religions and persuasions are concentrated in rural parts.

In Mahe Area, Hindus are the major religious community in both the rural and urban parts. About three-fourths of the rural population are Hindus while in urban area it is about two-third. In numbers Muslims are the second important community. A higher proportion (26.49%) of Muslims is in urban area with a little lesser proportion (23.15%) in rural parts. A much higher content of Muslims is seen in both rural and urban sectors of Mahe Area as compared to Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas. Christian population is insignificant in the rural parts of Mahe Area (0.19%)

while urban areas have a sizeable Christian population (5.83%). Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs are not to be found in this area. Persons belonging to other religions and persuasions are found heavily concentrated in urban areas.

Yanam Area is the same as Yanam town and no comparison of rural and urban religious proportions is made.

Religious groups in the towns

There are 6 towns in this Union Territory. Three are in Pondicherry Area and one each in the other three Areas. In Table VII-6, the distribution of the population of towns by major religious communities is given.

Religious composition of towns

Pondicherry, Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai are the three towns in Pondicherry Area. Pondicherry is the principal town. Hinduism is the major religion in all the three towns mentioned above. Roughly 95 out of every 100 are Hindus in Ozhukarai; 85 out of 100 in Mudaliarpet and 76 in Pondicherry are Hindus. 19 in a hundred are Christians in Pondicherry. This proportion reduces to 13 in Mudaliarpet and to 5 in Ozhukarai. Muslims are 5 in a hundred in Pondicherry town. Two out of 100 and 1 out of 100 are Muslims in Mudaliarpet and Ozhukarai respectively. Concentration of Jains (203 out of 237 for the whole territory) is in Pondicherry town. Another 30 Jains are in Mudaliarpet town. All the 21 Buddhists are to be seen in Pondicherry town. Out of 51 Sikhs for the territory as a whole, 3 are in Pondicherry town and another 5 in Ozhukarai.

TABLE VII 6
Strength of Religious groups in the towns

Name of the Religion	Pondicherry (M)		Mudaliarpet (M)		Ozhukarai (M)	
	Popula- tion	Percen- tage	Popula- tion	Percen- tage	Popula- tion	Percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hindus	90,637	100.00	42,933	100.00	21,375	100.00
Muslims	68,508	75.59	36,406	84.80	20,152	94.28
Christians	4,724	5.21	987	2.30	245	1.15
Sikhs	17,078	18.84	5,498	12.81	968	4.53
Buddhists	3	N	..	..	5	0.02
Jains	21	0.02	..	..	..	..
Other religions and persuasions	203	0.22	30	0.07	..	..
Religion not stated	42	0.05	11	0.02	5	0.02
	58	0.07	1	N	..	..

TABLE VII 6 (Contd.)

Name of the Religion	Karaikal (M)		Mahe (M)		Yanam (M)	
	Popula- tion	Percen- tage	Popula- tion	Percen- tage	Popula- tion	Percen- tage
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	26,080	100.00	8,972	100.00	8,291	100.00
Hindus	14,249	54.64	6,053	67.47	7,720	93.11
Muslims	7,733	29.65	2,377	26.49	401	4.84
Christians	4,067	15.59	523	5.83	170	2.05
Sikhs	30	0.12	..	..	..	..
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jains	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other religions and persuasions	1	N	19	0.21	..	..
Religion not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..

'N' denotes Negligible figures.

Karaikal is the only town in Karaikal Area. Hindus though a majority community is having a lesser proportion of the total population. 55 out of one hundred persons belong to Hindu religion in this town. Muslims constitute a sizeable portion with about 30% of the population embracing Islam. 15 out of 100 persons are Christians in this town. Out of 51 Sikhs for the whole territory, 30 are in Karaikal town. Buddhists and Jains are not to be found in Karaikal town.

Mahe like Karaikal is the only town in Mahe Area. Hindus are the prominent religious group with about 67% of the population coming under it. Muslims are the next important religious community with about 26% of the population of the town. Only about 6% of the population belong to Christianity. There are no Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains in this town.

Yanam Area and town are one and the same. Hindus are the most dominant religious group. 93% of the town's population are Hindus. About 5 out of 100 are Muslims. Roughly 2 persons out of 100 of the town's population are Christians. There are no returns for any other religion in this town.

CHAPTER VIII

CASTES AND TRIBES SCHEDULED UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

General

The Constitution of India has provided safeguards to certain weaker sections of the population. Article 46 of the constitution lays down that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Later in Articles 341 and 342 of the constitution, the President of India is empowered to specify the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for each State and Union Territory. Under these provisions, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are listed under a Presidential Order for each State or local area. Only these communities are entitled to be enumerated at a Census as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in those areas.

In this Union Territory, there are only Scheduled Castes and there are no Scheduled Tribes. According to the President's Order, no person who professed a religion other than Hinduism or Sikhism could be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste. A list of Scheduled Castes applicable to the Union Territory of Pondicherry is given in the Appendix III. 15 castes are mentioned in this list.

It is necessary to find the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to assess their social and economic conditions for drawing up programmes for their uplift. Census of India have been gathering population and other socio-

economic statistics of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are useful to the Government Departments and planners.

According to the 1971 Census, 14.6% of India's population belong to the Scheduled Castes. Eighty million people in a population of 548 millions come under Scheduled Castes. A sizeable proportion of the population comes under socially and economically backward classes. In this Union Territory, 72,921 persons in a population of 4,71,707 are belonging to Scheduled Castes. In other words, 15.46% of the population are Scheduled Castes. Roughly about one sixth of the entire population belongs to Scheduled Castes. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population in the neighbouring States are given below:

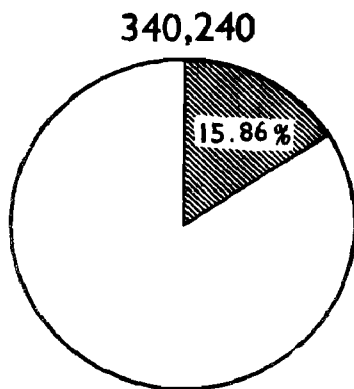
Andhra Pradesh	13.27
Kerala	8.30
Tamil Nadu	17.76

The Scheduled Caste population of 72,921 are found to be distributed in all the four areas of this Union Territory. Even though they are found in all the four areas, their population proportion is not uniform. The percentages of Scheduled Caste population in the four areas are given in Table VIII-1.

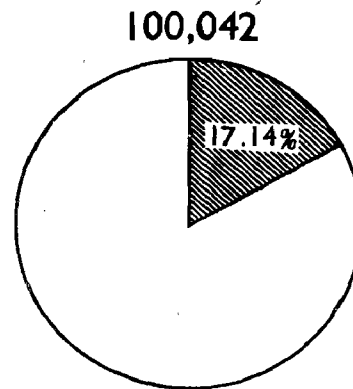
The least proportion of Scheduled Caste population is to be seen in Mahe Area (0.11%) while the highest proportion (21.43%) is to be noticed in Yanam Area. The other two areas have also shown higher percentages varying between 15 and 18.

In Table VIII-2, the distribution of Scheduled Caste population in the Union Territory and its four areas by rural-urban break up is given.

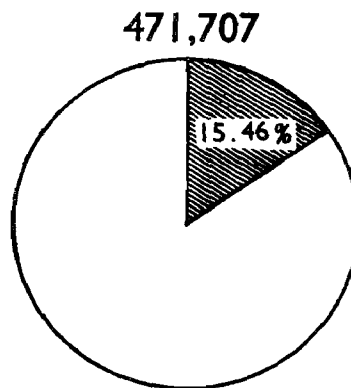
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES



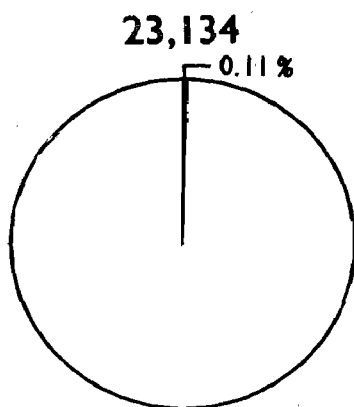
PONDICHERRY AREA



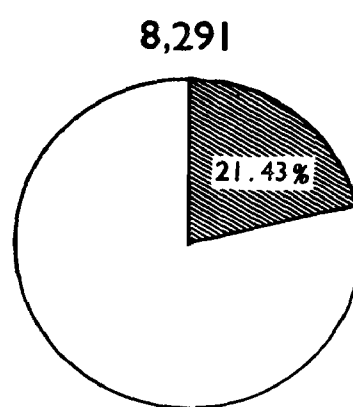
KARAIKAL AREA



PONDICHERRY U.T.



MAHE AREA



YANAM AREA

TABLE VIII 1
Scheduled Caste population and their percentages

Union Territory/Area	Scheduled Caste Population					
	Persons	Per- centage to total popula- tion	Males	Per- centage to total Male popula- tion	Females	Per- centage to total Female popula- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry Union Territory . . .	72,921	15.46	37,071	15.63	35,850	15.28
Pondicherry Area . . .	53,974	15.86	27,477	15.89	26,497	15.83
Karaikal Area . . .	17,145	17.14	8,686	17.56	8,459	16.72
Mahe Area . . .	25	0.11	15	0.14	10	0.08
Yanam Area . . .	1,777	21.43	893	21.80	884	21.07

TABLE VIII 2
Distribution of Scheduled Caste population in Rural and Urban Areas

Union Territory/Area	Scheduled Caste Population					
	Total	Per- centage to total popu- lation	Rural	Per- centage to Rural popu- lation	Urban	Per- centage to Urban popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry Union Territory . . .	72,921	15.46	57,616	21.07	15,305	7.72
Pondicherry Area	53,974	15.86	41,669	22.49	12,305	7.94
Karaikal Area	17,145	17.14	15,934	21.54	1,211	4.64
Mahe Area	25	0.11	13	0.09	12	0.13
Yanam Area	1,777	21.43	..	..	1,777	21.43

Out of 72,921 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, 57,616 are found living in rural areas and 15,305 are found in towns. Roughly one in every five in rural parts and two in every twentyfive in urban areas is a Scheduled Caste, for the Union Territory as a whole. Among the three areas of Pondicherry, Karaikal and Mahe which have both rural and urban areas, the rural proportion of Scheduled Castes is the lowest in Mahe with 0.09% and highest in Pondicherry with 22.49%. Karaikal also has a higher percentage of rural Scheduled Caste population—21.54%. Among urban parts, the highest proportion of 21.43% is in Yanam Area and the lowest proportion of 0.13% is to be seen in Mahe. Pondicherry and Karaikal areas show 7.94% and 4.64% respectively. While Pondicherry Area's proportion is slightly higher than the Union Territory's average of 7.72%, Karaikal's proportion (4.64%) is much lower.

Growth rate of Scheduled Castes, 1961-1971

The total population of Scheduled Castes constitute 15.46% of the Union Territory's population in the 1971 Census. The percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population of the territory in 1961 was 15.40.

The period 1961-71, has shown a growth rate of 28.28%, for Scheduled Caste population as against 27.81% for the general population of the Union Territory. The Table below gives the Scheduled Caste Population in 1961 and 1971 and the growth rate for 61-71 in respect of the Union Territory and its constituent areas.

The growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in Pondicherry Area alone is above the Union Territory's average. In all other areas it is less. In Mahe and Yanam Areas, the growth rate is very much lower.

TABLE VIII 3
Scheduled Caste population and growth rate during 1961-1971

Union Territory/Area	Scheduled Caste Population					
	Population		Growth rate 1961—1971		Percentage to total population	
	1961	1971			1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Pondicherry	56,846	72,921	+ 28.28	15.40	15.46	15.46
Union Territory						
Pondicherry Area	41,180	53,974	+ 31.07	15.93	15.86	15.86
Karaikal Area	14,004	17,145	+ 22.43	16.67	17.14	17.14
Mahe Area	23	25	+ 8.70	0.12	0.11	0.11
Yanam Area	1,639	1,777	+ 8.42	23.31	21.43	21.43

Literacy rate for Scheduled Castes

Earlier we had seen that in the total population, 46.02% are literate and educated persons for this Union Territory. The literacy rates for rural and urban population are 38.60% and 56.23%. Among Scheduled Caste population, the literacy rate in all areas is 18.70%. The rural Scheduled Caste population show a literacy rate of 15.66% and urban Scheduled Caste population a literacy rate of 30.12%. It may be seen that the proportion of literate and educated persons among Scheduled Caste population is very much lower than the total population and considerable progress is yet to be achieved.

In the total population, males have a literacy rate of 57.29% and females 34.62%. As compared to this, among Scheduled Castes, male literates form 27.49% while literates among females constitute 9.60%. The literacy rate for Scheduled Castes is much less for both the sexes.

In Table VIII-4, the literacy rates for the Scheduled Caste population by sex has been given for the Union Territory and its four areas.

Mahe is the only area where the literacy rate is high. Both the sexes show a very high literacy rate in this area. Yanam area is also showing a better rate for both males and females as compared to Pondicherry and Karaikal areas. Mahe's rates are high and falls in line with the trend noticed in Kerala where the literacy rate is higher. In all the four areas, the literacy percentages among Scheduled Castes is much lower than the total population. This applies to both male and female population.

The literacy rate for Scheduled Caste population before ten years (1961) was 11.11%. The literacy rates

TABLE VIII.4
Literacy rates among Scheduled Caste population by sex

Union Territory/ Area	Persons			Males		Females		
	No. of literate & educated persons	Per- centage to total S.C. popula- tion	No. of literate & educated persons	Per- centage to total S.C. males	No. of literate & educated persons	Per- centage to total S.C. females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Pondicherry Union Territory	13,633	18.70 (46.02)	10,191	27.49 (57.29)	3,442	9.60 (34.62)		
Pondicherry Area	10,283	19.05 (44.90)	7,692	27.99 (56.44)	2,591	9.78 (32.97)		
Karaikal Area	2,811	16.40 (45.05)	2,175	25.04 (57.32)	636	7.52 (33.05)		
Mahe Area	15	60.00 (67.39)	10	66.67 (73.52)	5	50.00 (62.14)		
Yanam Area	524	29.49 (43.92)	314	35.16 (50.56)	210	23.76 (37.43)		

Figures in brackets represent the literacy rates among the total population.

for males and females among Scheduled Castes in 1961 were 17.66% and 4.38% respectively. The literacy rates for males and females have shown higher percentage than they were in 1961 indicating the progress made in the literacy drive for the backward sections of the population. Though progress has been made, still the literacy rates for Scheduled Caste population is much behind the total population and has to be intensified.

Numerically strong Scheduled Castes

Earlier it has been stated that 15 Scheduled Castes are listed in the President's Order for this Union Territory. The following is the distribution of the Scheduled Castes into various sub-sects.

TABLE VIII 5
Individual Scheduled Castes and their strength

Name of S.C.	Population	Percentage to total S.C. population
1	2	3
Total of all S.Cs.	72,921	100.00
1. Adi-Andhra	1,543	2.12
2. Adi-Dravida	21,944	30.09
3. Chakkiliyan	1,419	1.95
4. Jambuvulu	8	0.01
5. Kuravan	476	0.65
6. Madiga	266	0.37
7. Mala	1	N
8. Paky	40	0.06

TABLE VIII 5 (Contd.)

1	2	3
9. Pallan	1,359	1.86
10. Parayan/Sambavar	39,919	54.74
11. Samban	521	0.71
12. Thoti	420	0.58
13. Valluvan	1,713	2.35
14. Vetan	419	0.57
15. Vettiyan	201	0.28
16. Unspecified	2,672	3.66

'N' denotes negligible figures.

Not all the fifteen castes have equal strength. They vary in their proportions. Parayan/Sambavar with a strength of 39,919 accounts for 54.74% of the total Scheduled Caste population of this Union Territory. Adi-Dravida with 21,944 persons belonging to that caste accounts for 30.09% of the Scheduled Caste population. These are the two major Scheduled Castes in this Union Territory. Valluvan (2.35%), Adi-Andhra (2.12%), Chakkiliyan (1.95%) and Pallan (1.86%) are the other four castes which have more than 1% of the total Scheduled Caste population. Adi-Dravida, Chakkiliyan, Pallan, Parayan/Sambavar and Valluvan communities are chiefly found in Pondicherry and Karaikal Areas. Adi-Andhras have their chief habitat in Yanam Area.

Occupational pattern of Scheduled Castes

Among the Scheduled Caste population, 42.41% are engaged in some kind of work and 57.59% are non-workers. When compared to the percentage of 29.90 of the total population classified as workers, the participation rate of Scheduled Castes is much higher.

The percentage of male workers and female workers among Scheduled Castes are 56.38 and 27.97 respectively. In the total population, male workers form 48.65% of the male population and female workers constitute 10.94% of the female population. It may be seen that the participation rate of workers is high among Scheduled Castes.

More than three fourths (77.45%) of Scheduled Caste workers are engaged as landless agricultural labourers. Only about one twentieth (4.27%) are engaged as Cultivators who either own lands or have taken land on lease. Thus, about 81.72% are employed in agricultural activities. Another 2.14% are engaged in livestock, forestry etc., and mining and quarrying. Only about 6% each are engaged in manufacturing, servicing and repairs and other services. To conclude, more than four-fifths are working in primary sector of economic activity where the income is less than what would be earned in other sectors of activity.

CHAPTER IX

OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

The population of a country can be classified into those who are economically active and those who are not. Active population is commonly known as working population. Working population contribute to the economic well-being of the country. In this chapter, I propose to give in brief the strength of these two groups and tell you about the main activities of the working group.

There are two methods for classifying the population into working and non-working. One is by finding out whether the person is engaged in the production of goods or services. Another way to classify the active population is by dependency approach. This involves the assessment of the individual as to whether the maintenance cost of self is met fully or partly by the individual. The element of income plays a major role in this classification. Even pensioners or receivers of dividends, rents etc., though they are not economically active would be considered as workers as the test here is to support oneself. In the case of production of goods or services approach, the test is whether the person is engaged in economically productive activity or not and the income or his ability to maintain himself does not play the major role. This approach seems to be better in evaluating man power resources of a nation and production of goods and services required by the nation. The non-working population generally known as non-workers in Census parlance mainly comprises of students, housewives, infants and dependents, rentiers, inmates of jails, unemployed etc. The strength of these two groups in the country plays a

vital role in the economy of the country and any mal-adjustment in their proportion affects the economic development of the nation.

A worker in the 1971 Census has been defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Anyone who supervises or directs the work which does not involve actual physical participation is also considered as a worker. The classification of workers is done with reference to the description of their main activity in the individual slip. Persons who described their main activity as housewife, student or retired or unemployed were treated as non-workers. Any marginal contribution by these classes to the economic activity was considered as their secondary activity. This classification differed from the one adopted in 1961 Census which was not so rigid and treated those housewives or students who participated in some work in their leisure as workers. In this Census, stress has been laid on main activity with reference to the time spent on such activity. Thus the classification of the population into workers and non-workers in the Censuses of 1961 and 1971 is not strictly comparable.

A person's main activity is how he or she engages himself or herself mostly. The main activity of a weaver is weaving cloth, of a carpenter is making wooden articles, of a shop keeper is selling the goods, of a student studying, of a child dependence on the mother. The main activity of a person is how the person engages himself for most of his time. An individual is categorised as worker or non-worker according to the main activity of the person. We have already seen that a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity is a worker. A person whose main activity is something that helps to produce economic

goods or services, is a worker. A person whose main activity does not help to produce economic goods or services is a non-worker.

In the economically advanced countries of the world, the percentage of economically active population is comparatively high indicating that a large section of the country's population are engaged in economic productivity in their country. From the Censuses conducted after 1960, the working population (i.e. economically active) of the United Kingdom, United States of America, U.S.S.R., Australia, France and Japan were 46.6, 40.8, 47.7, 42.0, 41.1 and 51.1 per cent of their respective population. In our country, the working population according to the Census of 1971 works out to 32.92% only. On the other hand, the labour force participation ratios in countries like Nigeria, Brazil and Sri Lanka are 32.9, 31.7 and 32.7 per cent of their respective population. The participation rate in the latter nations including India is lower than those of the first set of countries mentioned above. The rate of participation of the economically active population between countries and places are not the same. The participation rate depends upon such factors as natural resources, occupational opportunities available and the availability of man power. Further it is also seen that the percentage of economically active population depends to a certain extent on the participation of women in the working force. In the countries which have a lower percentage of working population, there is a lesser contribution by women to the working population. The lower participation rates of females are due to low literacy level, lower proportion of technically qualified personnel and social taboo preventing women from taking up certain types of occupations. In the advanced nations like U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and Japan, percentage of women workers is much higher

as compared to lesser developed countries including India.

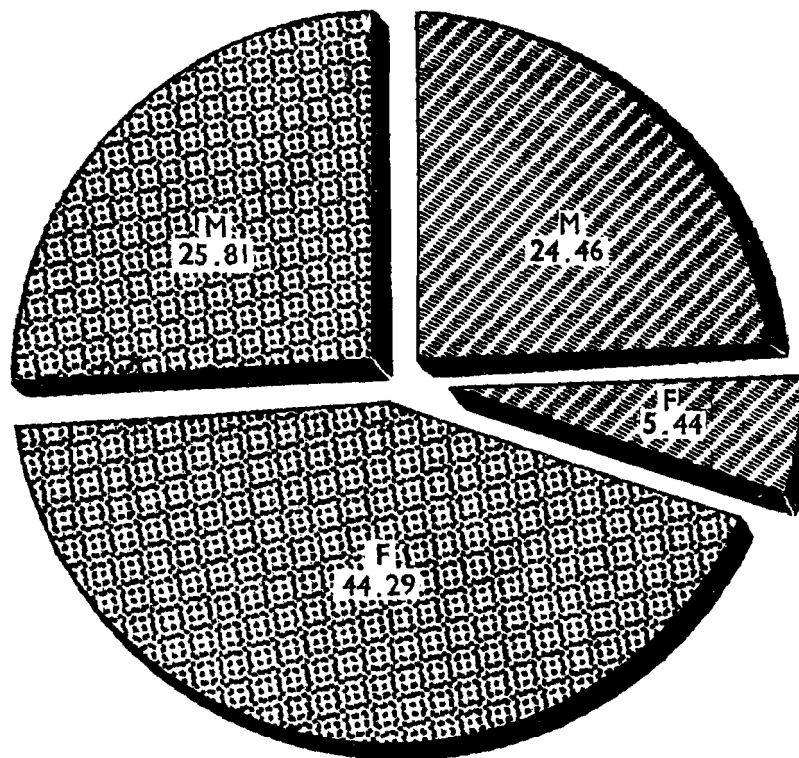
In Table IX-1, the labour force participation rates in selected countries are given—

TABLE IX-1
Labour Force Participation rates in selected Countries

Country	Year	Percentage of economically active population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Australia . . .	1966	42.0	58.8	25.0
Brazil . . .	1970	31.7	50.5	13.1
France . . .	1968	41.1	54.9	27.9
India . . .	1971	32.9	52.5	11.9
Japan . . .	1970	51.1	63.3	39.2
Nigeria . . .	1963	32.9	49.4	16.0
United Kingdom .	1971	46.6	61.0	33.0
United States of America . . .	1970	40.8	52.7	29.6
U.S.S.R. . . .	1970	47.7	51.9	44.0

The number of economically active population in the Union Territory of Pondicherry as at the 1971 Census is 141,025 comprising of 115,362 males and 25,663 females. In terms of percentage, the working population constitute 29.90% of a total population of 471,707. The economically not active population (Non-workers) constitute 70.10% of the total population. The absolute numbers are 330,682 persons comprising

WORKERS AND NON - WORKERS BY SEX



 Workers
 Non - Workers
M Males
F Females

of 121,750 males and 208,932 females. There are larger number of non-workers among females. Among males, workers form 48.65% of male population. Roughly about one half of male population are actively engaged in economic activities. In the case of females, the participation rate is only 10.94%. About one tenth of the females are found engaged in economically productive activities. Consequent on lesser participation by womenfolk in the economic activities, the workers participation is low.

Categories of workers and non-workers

The activities or jobs followed by the workers are innumerable. As the individual activities are very large, it would be helpful to group these activities in certain broad categories to have a fairly good idea of the distributory nature of workers. All workers are divided into the following IX broad categories—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>
I	· Cultivators
II	· Agricultural Labourers
III	· Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities
IV	· Mining and Quarrying
V	· Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
(a)	· Household Industry
(b)	· Other than Household Industry
VI	· Construction
VII	· Trade and Commerce
VIII	· Transport, Storage and Communications
IX	· Other Services.

The non-working population are classified under seven broad categories as shown below—

- (i) Persons engaged in Household duties
- (ii) Students
- (iii) Rentiers, retired persons, receivers of royalties etc., and persons with independent means
- (iv) Dependents and infants
- (v) Beggars, vagrants etc.
- (vi) Persons in Institutions such as jails etc.
- (vii) Others.

Workers in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory

Table IX-2 gives the figures of workers in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory.

TABLE IX-2

Workers in rural and urban areas

Rural/Urban	Total workers		Male workers	
	No.	Percentage to total population	No.	Percentage to total male population
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	90,218	33·00	71,284	51·74
Urban	50,807	25·62	44,078	44·38
Total	141,025	29·90	115,362	48·65

Rural/Urban	Female workers	
	No.	Percent- age to total female popula- tion
1	6	7
Rural	18,934	13·96
Urban	6,729	6·80
Total	25,663	10·94

In the earlier portion, we had seen that the proportion of workers among males is higher than those of females. From the above Table, we can see the proportion of workers by sex in rural and urban areas of the Union Territory. About one-third of the rural population are workers as against about one-fourth in the urban sector. More than half of the male population are actively engaged in work in the rural areas whereas a little less than 45% are workers among males in urban parts. In the case of females, about one seventh of female population in villages are workers while in the urban areas, about one fifteenth are economically active. Both in the rural and urban areas, the proportion of female population actively engaged in economic activities is considerably lower.

In urban areas, facilities for education are better than in rural parts and hence a larger proportion of younger population are educated. Moreover employment opportunities available are more varied than those in the rural areas. In rural areas, womenfolk and children can work in agriculture and allied activities and

the proportion of workers thereby becomes larger than in urban areas where these categories of persons are not so readily available. These factors contribute to the lower proportion of workers in urban areas.

Working Population in the four areas

In Table IX-3, the percentage of workers to total population of each sex among the four areas is presented.

TABLE IX-3
Percentage of workers to total population of each sex in the four areas

Area	Percentage of workers		
	Total population	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Pondicherry Area . . .	30.7	48.9	11.9
Karaikal Area . . .	29.1	49.7	9.0
Mahe Area . . .	21.1	38.4	6.4
Yanam Area . . .	29.9	51.4	9.0
Pondicherry Union Territory .	29.9	48.7	10.9

In all the four areas, the proportion of workers varies from 21% to 31% with the highest proportion recorded in Pondicherry Area. Mahe Area has recorded the lowest rate of 21.1%. Among males, the percentage of workers ranges from 38.4% in Mahe to 51.4% in Yanam. In respect of female workers, the percentages vary from 6.4% in Mahe Area to 11.9% in Pondicherry Area. Considering all the four areas,

Mahe Area has exhibited the lowest participation rate of workers for both the sexes. Perhaps, higher educational attainments and lack of employment opportunities have resulted in lower participation rate in Mahe Area.

Classification of workers by broad industrial categories

Earlier, I have stated that for the Census of 1971, the workers have been classified under nine broad industrial categories depending on the nature of the goods produced or services rendered by the individual.

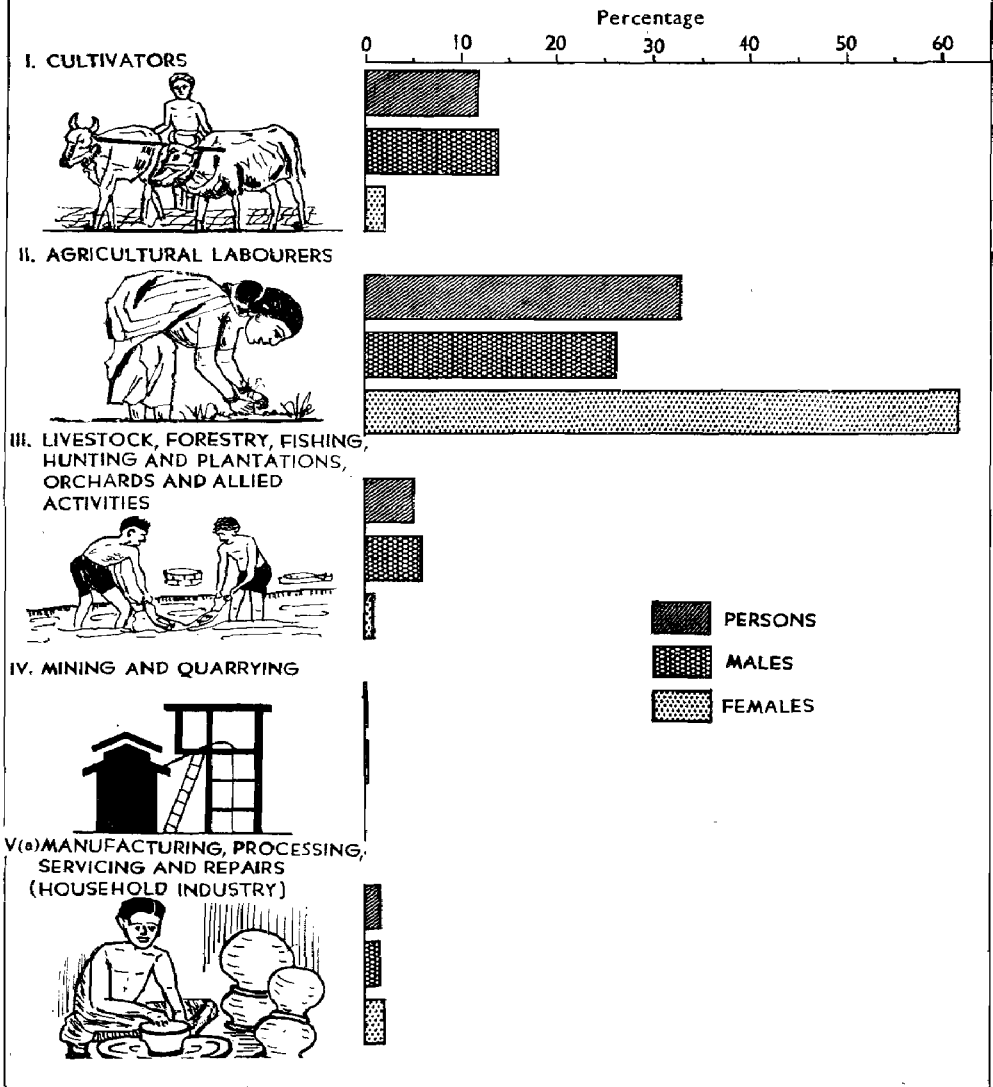
In Table IX-4, the classification of 141,025 workers in this Union Territory into 9 broad industrial categories by sex is presented for reference.

From the above table one can see the prominent role of agricultural activities in this Union Territory in which about 45% of the workers are engaged. Out of this, 32.81% are landless agricultural labourers and only 11.85% are owner/tenant cultivators who own lands or had taken land from others for payment of rent in cash or kind. The trend is similar to the one obtaining in other States of India. Landless agricultural labourers are far higher than owner/tenant cultivators. Manufacturing, processing, servicing or repairs engage 17.90% of the total workers. The role of non-household industries taking a lion's share (16.11%) relegating the traditional household industries to a minor role (1.79%) in this category can be noticed. Other Services which include Government services, service under local bodies, educational and health services etc., also play a major role in the sphere of economic activities with 15.39% of the total workers coming under that category. Workers engaged in Trade and Commerce is also significant in that 11.06% of the total workers come under its fold. The role of

TABLE IX-4
Industrial classification of workers of Pondicherry Union Territory by sex

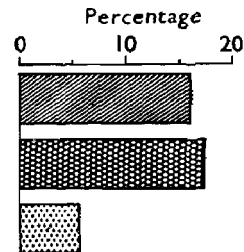
Category	Total workers			Male workers			Female workers		
	No.	Per- centage to total workers		No.	Per- centage to total male workers		No.	Per- centage to total female workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
I. Cultivators	16,709	11.85	16,160	14.01	549	2.14			
II. Agricultural Labourers	46,275	32.81	30,392	26.34	15,883	61.89			
III. Livestock, Forestry, etc.	7,212	5.11	6,950	6.02	262	1.02			
IV. Mining and Quarrying	265	0.19	260	0.23	5	0.02			
V(a) Household Industry	2,525	1.79	1,968	1.71	557	2.17			
(b) Non-Household Industry	22,718	16.11	21,271	18.44	1,447	5.64			
VI. Construction	4,457	3.16	4,170	3.61	287	1.12			
VII. Trade and Commerce	15,592	11.06	13,531	11.73	2,061	8.03			
VIII. Transport, Storage and Com- munications	3,575	2.53	3,545	3.07	30	0.12			
IX. Other Services	21,697	15.39	17,115	14.84	4,582	17.85			
Total	141,025	100.00	115,362	100.00	25,663	100.00			

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES 1971

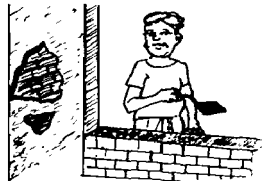


PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS BY CATEGORIES 1971

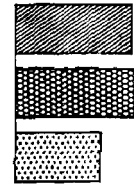
V (b). MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING
SERVICING AND REPAIRS (OTHER-
THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY)



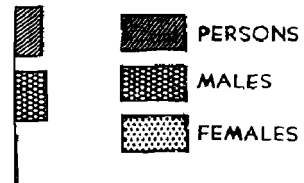
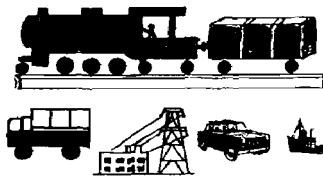
VI. CONSTRUCTION



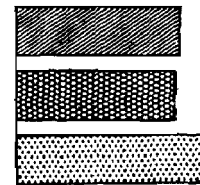
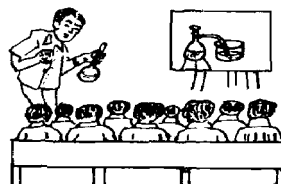
VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE



VIII. TRANSPORT STORAGE AND
COMMUNICATIONS



IX. OTHER SERVICES



trade and commerce in the economy of this Union Territory is noteworthy. Livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., activities engages 5.11% of the workers. Workers engaged in Construction and Transport, Storage and Communications range between 2.50% and 3.20%. The lowest quantum (0.19%) of workers is to be seen in category IV Mining and Quarrying. This is natural since the Union Territory is almost a plain country without mountainous tracts and devoid of mineral resources. Further, being a small territory and yet to become a developed region, the role of tertiary sector is not significant.

Looking into the proportions for the sexes, one may notice that generally males predominate in all the categories of workers excepting agricultural labour, household industry and other services. In the category of Cultivators, women workers are considerably less indicating that males are still the land owning and land cultivating group. In non-household industrial activities also it is the menfolk who play a major role. In Trade and Commerce and constructional activities, both the sexes participate and their proportions do not however show appreciable variation. In the field of transport, storage and communications, again one can see the dominant role of the males, where more physical and mental labour is involved. As more and more of educated ladies take to employment now-a-days, we find their representation in greater numbers in clerical and administrative jobs in Govt./local bodies services, teaching, doctoring, nursing, and other connected activities thus showing an edge over their male counterpart in "Other Services".

Workers classification in the four areas

Table IX-5 gives the industrial classification of workers in the four areas of this Union Territory.

TABLE IX-5
Workers by industrial categories in the four areas

Union Territory/Area	Percentage of workers in industrial category						
	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Pondicherry Union Territory	.	11.85	32.81	5.11	0.19	1.79	16.11
Pondicherry Area	.	12.76	32.31	4.40	0.01	1.66	18.15
Karaikal Area	.	10.01	39.68	5.57	0.83	0.89	8.98
Mahe Area	.	2.56	8.06	13.09	0.24	5.79	20.74
Yanam Area	.	13.33	22.15	14.22	..	10.07	4.51

		VI	VII	VIII	IX
	1	8	9	10	11
Pondicherry Union Territory	.	.	.	.	15.39
Pondicherry Area	.	.	.	.	15.29
Karaikal Area	.	.	.	.	13.98
Mahe Area	.	.	.	.	25.38
Yanam Area	.	.	.	.	16.11

Considering together cultivators and agricultural labourers, we find that in all the areas except Mahe, the percentage of workers is more than 35% but below 50%. In Mahe Area, the workers in agriculture, are only about 11% indicating that agricultural activities are on the low side and that other activities engage a higher proportion of workers. In Mahe and Yanam areas livestock, forestry, etc., show a good percentage of workers (13% to 14%) as compared to Pondicherry and Karaikal areas where about 4% to 6% of the workers are engaged in such activities. Mining and quarrying is the least important in this Union Territory with about 0.2% of the workers. Only in Karaikal Area, a percentage of 0.83 is recorded. Household Industry is most prominent in Yanam Area (10.07%) and it is about 6% in Mahe Area. In the other two areas, it is less than 2%. Non-household industrial workers show a percentage of 20.74 in Mahe Area and a percentage of 18.15 in Pondicherry Area showing a preference for this type of economic activity. In Karaikal Area, it is about 9% and in Yanam area it is 4.51%, indicating a non-industrial climate in these two areas. Activities connected with construction is not so high in any of the areas. The proportion is between 1.45% and 3.57%. No substantial proportion of workers come under this category. Trade and commercial activities is sizeable in that about one-tenth of the workers in this Union Territory are covered by it. Mahe Area and Karaikal Area are having a higher percentage—19.21 in Mahe and 14.59 in Karaikal. In the other two areas it is about 10% each. Being small areas without much of industrial activity, a good proportion of workers come under trade and commerce. The percentage of workers engaged in transport, storage and communication for the Union Territory as a whole is 2.53. Karaikal Area shows the lowest proportion of 1.90% and Yanam Area, the highest per-

tage of 7.93. In the other two areas, the proportions are nearer to the Union Territory's average. The last category, 'Other Services' constitute 15.39% of the workers in the Union Territory as a whole. This category is well represented in all the four areas as workers in government/local bodies services, educational, medical and health services are all covered in this category. These are essential services for the welfare of the community and hence a good proportion is seen. Mahe Area has about one-fourth of the workers in this category. In Yanam, about one-sixth are under this category. About 15% of the workers in Pondicherry Area are covered by this activity. Karaikal Area shows the lowest proportion of 13.98% for these activities.

Distribution of workers in rural and urban areas

The distribution of workers in rural parts and urban areas is normally influenced by the type of employment available. In rural areas where large tracts are available for cultivation, plantations or orchards etc., you will find a higher proportion of workers engaged in agricultural and other allied activities in rural parts when compared to urban areas where the availability of land is much restricted. On the other hand, one will find a higher proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing etc., industries, (medium and large scale) trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications or in other services (Government services, medical, health and educational services). We may see from Table IX-6 how the workers in each category is distributed between rural and urban areas.

TABLE IX-6

Distribution of workers between rural and urban areas

Category	Percentage of workers in	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
1	2	3
I. Cultivators	90.49	9.51
II. Agricultural Labourers	92.63	7.37
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	64.81	35.19
IV. Mining and Quarrying	40.75	59.25
V. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		
(a) Household Industry	45.70	54.30
(b) Non-household Industry	38.68	61.32
VI. Construction	47.18	52.82
VII. Trade and Commerce	40.58	59.42
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communi- cations	28.56	71.44
IX. Other Services	37.14	62.86
Total	63.97	36.03

As indicated earlier, the figures show a high proportion of workers in agricultural and allied activities concentrated in rural parts and a relatively small percentage of such workers in urban areas. These activities require larger manpower as also extensive areas for

cultivation, orchards growing and primary activities of forestry, fishing etc. In the case of mining and quarrying, about 60% are in urban sector. This is due to the fact that workers engaged in exploration of oil are found living in urban area. Being a plains country, no other mineral prospecting is carried on in this Union Territory. Household Industries as well as Non-Household Industries also show a higher proportion of workers in urban parts. It is quite understandable in the case of Non-Household manufacturing industries and workshops, as in the urban areas supply of energy is more easily available as well as transport and other commercial activities which help to market the products made. Trained and skilled labour are also available in good number in urban areas which enables the medium and large scale units to function effectively. It is rather strange to see that Household Industries are also having a deeper root in the urban areas as against the normal trend of their functioning in rural parts in households engaged in seasonal work of cultivation etc. Workers in Construction are equally distributed in rural and urban areas with a slightly higher percentage in urban areas. This indicates demand for construction workers are greater in urban areas where building activities are increasing on account of setting up of new industries and services as well as community habitations. The tertiary sector of activities—Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services are predominant. These first two are essentially to support the industrial activities going on in urban areas and as such there is greater demand in the urban areas for them. In the case of other services also, though a good proportion of workers are serving in rural parts, because of the fact that most of the towns are headquarters of the respective areas, the concentration of Government officers and those of local bodies are there resulting in a higher proportion in towns.

The proportion of total workers in rural areas is about 64% while in the urban areas it is 36%. The ratio closely follows the distribution of population between rural and urban areas, viz., 58% in rural areas and 42% in urban areas.

The above position can also be seen from the following Table—

TABLE IX-7
Percentage of workers by categories in rural and urban areas of Pondicherry Union Territory

Category	Percentage of workers in	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
1	2	3
I. Cultivators	16.76	3.13
II. Agricultural Labourers	47.51	6.71
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	5.18	5.00
IV. Mining and Quarrying	0.12	0.31
V. (a) Household Industry	1.28	2.70
(b) Non-household Industry	9.74	27.42
VI. Construction	2.33	4.63
VII. Trade and Commerce	7.02	18.23
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	1.13	5.03
IX. Other Services	8.93	26.84
Total	100.00	100.00

In rural areas, about 70% are engaged in agricultural and allied activities. Industrial activities (both household and non-household types) and construction activities constitute about 13% in the rural areas. Only about 17% are in the tertiary sector of activities. In the case of urban areas, there is a reversal of the above order. The tertiary sector (Categories VII, VIII and IX) is the most prominent with about 50% of workers coming under it and is followed by secondary sector (Categories V(a) and (b) and VI) with about 35% of the workers. The third and last place goes to the primary sector of agriculture and allied activities (Categories I, II, III and IV). The activities connected with the tertiary sector are all interconnected with the processes of production and distribution of economic goods and naturally are located in close proximity for convenience and hence find largely confined to urban centres.

Working population in different age-groups

Work involves physical and mental labour. As such it will not be possible for all persons to work. The population consists of children, young people and older persons. The first group—children and the last group—older persons would not be able to effectively participate or supervise work. It is the middle group of young persons who are really the mainstay of workers. It would be interesting to see how the workers are distributed among these three groups. In the Census, statistics has been collected for workers by different age-groups. We may say that persons in the age-group 0-14 can be described as children, those in the age-group 15-59 as young persons and those in the age-group 60 and over as older persons. The Table below will show the percentage of workers to total population in these broad age-groups separately for each sex and by rural and urban areas.

TABLE IX-8
Proportion of workers in broad age-groups by sex

Age-group	All areas			Rural areas			Urban areas			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
0--14	.	2.00	2.89	1.08	2.39	3.36	1.39	1.44	2.23	0.64
15--59	.	49.52	81.05	18.19	54.53	85.88	23.38	42.78	74.54	11.21
60+	.	36.03	60.70	9.41	44.38	72.11	12.37	24.63	43.89	5.70
All ages	.	29.90	48.65	10.94	33.00	51.74	13.96	25.62	44.38	6.80

About one half of persons in the age-group 15-59 are workers in all areas. In the rural parts, about 55% are workers in this age-group while in the case of urban areas, the proportion is lesser—42.78%. Among male population of 15-59 more than (four-fifths) are workers in all areas. This proportion goes upto about 86% in rural parts while in the urban areas, the proportion comes down to about 75%. Female workers of this age-group constitute about one-sixth of the respective population in all areas. In rural areas, a little less than one-fourth are workers among females of this age-group. The corresponding proportion of workers in urban female population is only about 11%. Generally speaking, proportion of female workers even in this young age-group is much less.

One would normally expect a lesser proportion of workers in the older age-group of 60 and over. In this Union Territory, however, we find that a little more than one third of the population in the older age-group are workers. This would indicate that economic activity and earning is necessary to keep the life moving. In the male population of this age-group about 60% (three-fifths approximately) are workers. In the rural areas this proportion is even higher (72%) and in the urban areas it is less than half (44%). This would show that in rural parts where agriculture and allied work are major activities, people are also eager to actively engage themselves irrespective of old age and the question of leaving the work and remaining at home comes only when they are no longer capable of moving without help. On the other hand, in urban areas, where persons work in organised sector of industries or services, one can look to retirement at the age of 55/58 and retire on pension and other retirement benefits accruing to them and hence a natural decline in the proportion of workers in this age-group is noticed.

Lastly, we find a very small percentage of workers in the childrens' age-group of 0-14. In spite of the fact that child labour is proscribed, yet we find workers in this age-group. Only 2% of this age-group are workers. This proportion goes upto 2.39% in rural areas and comes down to 1.44% in urban areas. In family cultivation or household industry, children naturally assist. Lack of opportunities for the education of children as well as economic stress on the lower income groups, force children to go to work and earn. In due course of time, when more incentives are provided for education in rural areas and with the increase in the economic condition of the rural households we may expect that the proportion of workers in the children's age-group (0-14) to come down to a negligible percentage.

A list of industries (not connected with agriculture) in which more than 2,000 persons each are engaged is given below—

1. Ocean, Sea and Coastal fishing;
2. Cotton spinning, weaving etc., of cotton textiles in mills;
3. Construction and maintenance of buildings;
4. Grain and grocery stores;
5. Public Services in State Govt. including police services;
6. Educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools, universities and other institutions;
7. Health and medical services.

Occupational pattern among Scheduled Castes

The Scheduled Castes constitute a sizeable section of the population. It would be interesting to see how

they are dispersed in economic activities. Table IX-9 gives the Scheduled Caste population and the distribution into workers and non-workers.

Among Scheduled Caste Population, 42.41% are engaged in some kind of work and 57.59% are non-workers. Among the four areas, Mahe area shows the highest rate of 48.00% for workers and Yanam the least, 35.23%. Pondicherry and Karaikal show participation rates of 41.96% and 44.57% respectively.

TABLE IX-9
Workers and non-workers among Scheduled Caste Population

Union Territory/Area	Workers		Non-workers	
	Popula- tion	Percent- age to total SC popu- lation	Popula- tion	Percent- age to total SC popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5
Pondicherry Union Territory . . .	30,926	42.41	41,995	57.59
Pondicherry Area . . .	22,646	41.96	31,328	58.04
Karaikal Area . . .	7,642	44.57	9,503	55.43
Mahe Area . . .	12	48.00	13	52.00
Yanam Area . . .	626	35.23	1,151	64.77

In the Union Territory, as a whole, less than half the number in the Scheduled Caste population are workers. This rate as compared to that of the total population (29.90%) is considerably higher. Among Scheduled Castes male population, 56.38% are workers as against 48.65% in the total male population.

Among Scheduled Castes female population, the percentage of workers is 27.97 which is also much higher than the percentage of 10.94 among the total female population. These figures lead to the inference that the Scheduled Caste population are engaged in economic activities in larger numbers as compared to the total population.

In Table IX-10 the distribution of workers among Scheduled Castes into nine broad industrial categories has been presented for the whole of the Union Territory.

TABLE IX-10

Distribution of workers among Scheduled Castes by broad industrial categories

Industrial Category	No. of workers	Percentage to total workers
1	2	3
I. Cultivators	1,319	4.26
II. Agricultural Labourers	23,953	77.45
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations and Orchards and allied activities	655	2.12
IV. Mining and Quarrying	7	0.02
V. Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs—		
(a) Household Industry	135	0.44
(b) Other than Household Industry	1,818	5.88
VI. Construction	254	0.82
VII. Trade and Commerce	354	1.14
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	583	1.89
IX. Other Services	1,848	5.98

A little more than three-fourths of Scheduled Caste workers (77.45%) are engaged as agricultural labourers. A little less than one-twentieth (4.26%) are engaged in cultivation. About one-sixteenth are engaged in industries connected with manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. About 6% are engaged in other services. Large number of the Scheduled Caste population are working as agricultural labourers. There are only a few cultivators among the Scheduled Castes, which reflects the economic backwardness of the Scheduled Caste population. Livestock, forestry, fishing etc., which also comes under the primary sector of activities has about 2% of Scheduled Caste workers. It may thus be seen that about four-fifths of workers among Scheduled Castes are engaged in Primary Sector of economic activities and that their participation in the other sectors of activities where higher incomes and better living conditions could be expected is not high.

Non-workers

Those who are economically not active constitute 70.10% of the population in this Union Territory. In terms of absolute numbers, 330,682 out of a population of 471,707 are non-workers. The sex-wise distribution of non-workers are, Males 121,750 and Females 208,932. Male non-workers form 51.35% of the male population and female non-workers constitute 89.06% of the female population. The proportion of female non-workers is about one and a half times that of male non-workers.

We had earlier seen that the non-workers fall under seven broad groups. The broad groups of non-workers are, (1) Household duties, (2) Students, (3) Retired persons or rentiers (4) Dependents (5) Beggars etc., (6)

Inmates of Institutions and (7) other non-workers. In this Census, we do not get a full picture of the unemployed and the unemployed persons are included under other non-workers.

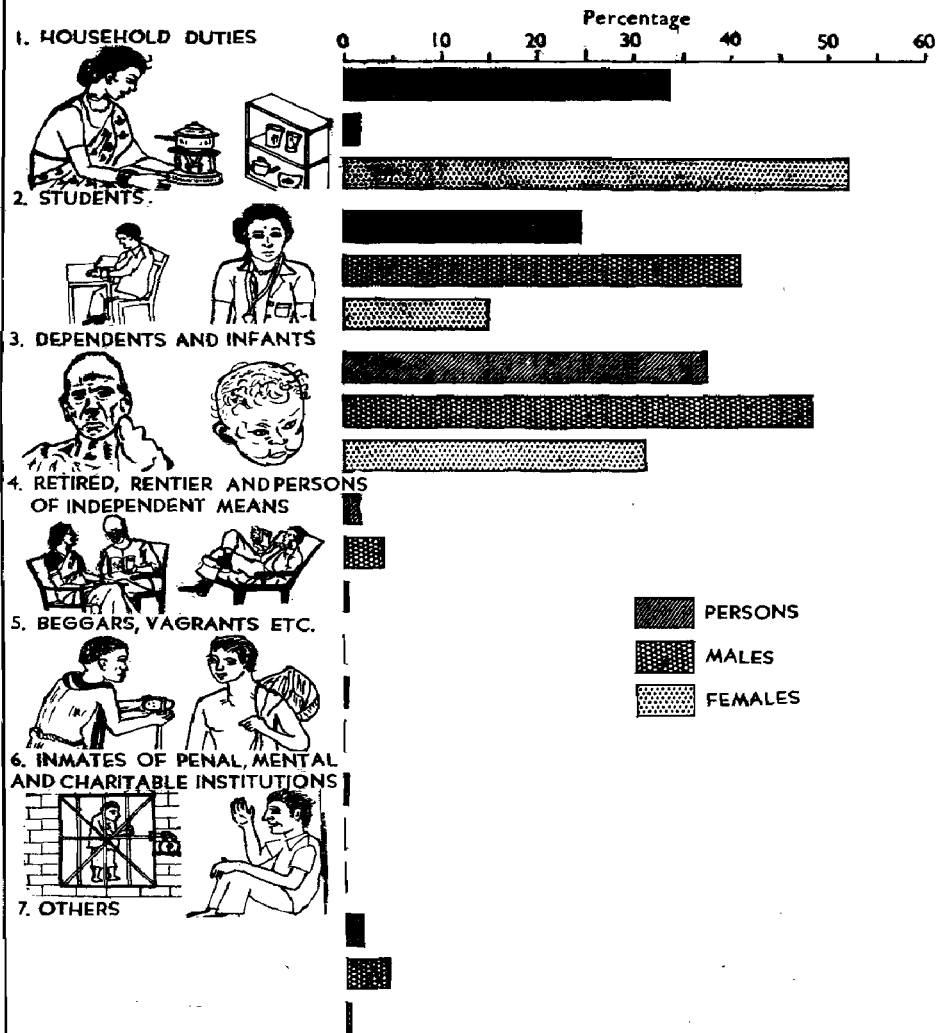
Table IX-11 gives the absolute number of non-workers and their percentage to total non-workers.

TABLE IX-11
Non-workers by types of activity in Pondicherry Union Territory

Type of Non-workers	Number	Percentage to total non-workers
1	2	3
1. Household Duties	111,342	33.67
2. Students	81,737	24.72
3. Dependents and infants	124,039	37.51
4. Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	6,095	1.84
5. Beggars, vagrants, etc.	435	0.13
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	716	0.22
7. Others	6,318	1.91
Total	330,282	100.00

Dependents and infants are a little more than a third of the non-workers. About one-third are doing only household duties. Persons engaged in household duties and dependents and infants put together constitute more than 70% of the non-workers. Students form another one-fourth of the non-workers which is significant. Retired persons, rentiers and others of independent means form about 2%. Another about 2% comes under the residuary category of other non-workers.

PERCENTAGE OF NON-WORKERS BY CATEGORIES 1971



CHAPTER X

SUMMING UP

Pondicherry Union Territory, as it is presently known, has seen many changes in its governance. After about 140 years of French rule, the areas comprised in this Union Territory has become part and parcel of the Indian Union in 1962 on the basis of an agreement signed by the French and Indian Governments.

The geographical area of this Union Territory is very much less, just 480 km². The population as at the 1971 Census is 471,707 or 4.72 lakhs roughly.

The Union Territory has four constituent units known as Areas. Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam are the four areas. The first two are enclaved within Tamil Nadu on the east coast, the third on the west by Kerala and the fourth also on the east coast by Andhra Pradesh.

In terms of area and population, Pondicherry and Karaikal are ranked first and second. While Mahe ranks third in population, it takes the fourth place in geographical area. Pondicherry Union Territory has got a very high density—983 per Km² of area as compared to 178 persons per Km² for the country as a whole. The density in Mahe is about three times that of the Union Territory as a whole. Yanam has less than half the average density of the Union Territory. The neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have however lower densities. When we examine the pattern of density with reference to cultivable area, the density is comparatively much higher. Area under cultivation

forms about 67% of the total area. There are no forests or hills and the pressure of population on available land is felt to a great extent. Being devoid of any major river systems, the food production in the areas of the Union Territory is also not sufficient. The population depend on outside help in the supply of cereals for its population. The five year plans have taken note of this situation and intensive and extensive agricultural programmes are being undertaken to raise agricultural production.

The increase in population during the current decade 1961-71, has shown an all time high increase of 27.81%. In the earlier period of 1948-61, the growth rate was only 16.34%. The post-merger period has shown a high rate of increase in population which is a natural thing to expect in a developing economy. There is a general trend towards a lower birth rate and a still lower death rate due to improvement in the health condition of the population as well as the persistant efforts to combat diseases by effective drugs. While the death rate has been going steadily down, the birth rate has not appreciably lowered. The result is a higher rate of natural increase. This trend, if left unchecked, may result in high population growth and will upset the entire economy of the country.

The sex ratio (i.e.) number of females per 1,000 males has been declining. During the decade 1961-71, the sex ratio which stood at 1,013 in 1961 has come down to 989 in 1971.

Housing comes next to food and clothing. The average size of the household works out to 5.26 persons in the Union Territory. While Pondicherry, Karaikal and Yanam Areas have households of the same size as that of the Union Territory as a whole,

only Mahe has a much higher size, very nearly double the average of the Union Territory. Houses are less than Households—100 houses contain 107 households—indicating housing shortage. This phenomenon is felt to a greater degree in Pondicherry Area which is the biggest of the four constituent units. Considering the period 1961-71, all the four areas have registered increases in the average size of the household—Karai-kal and Mahe have shown appreciable increase in their average. This shows that house-building activities have not been able to keep pace with the growth in population. New housing schemes to benefit the lower and middle income groups have been undertaken. But the achievements in this direction appears to be slow considering the rapid increase in population.

We had seen that a high proportion of the population of this Territory live in towns or urban centres (42%). The urban density is very high consequent on the concentration of population in comparatively small areas. During the decade 1961-71, the increase in urban population was 122.80%. The unchecked growth of population in urban areas leads to utilisation of all available resources like energy, water, housing, educational and health services in the State mostly to urban population. This utilisation of resources for urban people results in the lower availability of these scarce resources to the economically weaker rural population. Careful planning and allocation of the limited resources and services has to be done to see that there is no unchecked increase in urban population and consequent relegation of rural population to their density. Population in urban centres are dependent for the supply of their foodgrains and other essential necessities of day to day life on rural parts and unless rural population (who supply the daily necessities to urban population) are provided with such facilities, they are likely to move out to towns and cause economic

imbalance in the whole area. The way in which urban population increases its size, it is worthwhile to look into the diversification of economic resources to rural parts to a greater extent and create a balance as between rural and urban sectors.

In developing countries like India, the youthful age-group 0-14 is usually large. In our country, this age-group represents about two fifths of the population. In the Union Territory of Pondicherry, this group consists of 39.50% of the population. This higher proportion of youthful population is attributed to a high birth rate as against a lower proportion of young population consequent on a lower birth rate over a considerable period of time obtaining in advanced countries of the West and East. So also, those in age-group 60 and above form 6% of the population in our country while in advanced countries they are between 10 and 20% of their population. In this Union Territory, the percentage of older population is 6.34. The population that can be considered as economically active is less; only about 54.16% of the total population come in the working age-group of 15-59. The young and aged population are normally considered as economically inactive. The support of the young and aged falls on the working age-group population. The proportion of the population in the younger and old age-groups to the population in the working age indicates the dependency ratio. The dependency ratio for India as at 1971 Census is 0.92 and that for the Union Territory of Pondicherry is 0.85. It may be seen that there is almost one dependent for every working person. This only gives a rough indication, as, many in the working age-group may not be active. So also, some of those in younger age-group as well as old persons, above 60, may be active. The high proportion of population in the younger and older age-groups naturally causes strain on the public exchequer to provide educational,

medical and public health services. Besides, the younger age-group during the course of a decade or more will enter the labour market and create the need to provide them with adequate employment opportunities.

We have seen earlier that the literacy proportion in the population of this Union Territory is as high as 46%, as compared to 29.46% for the country. Though the literacy rate compares favourably with those in neighbouring States, yet there is room to improve in this field especially among women as only about one third of female population (34.62%) are literate and educated persons. Even among males, the literacy rate is less than 60%. Already, Govt. are spending huge sums of money on education. Growth of population during the decades to come, if not controlled, will add to younger population who have to be provided with education to make them function as good citizens. Our Constitution provides equal opportunities for all and this would involve huge expenditure on the public resources. In 1970-71, the expenditure on education was of the order of 26% of the total expenditure of the Government. This expenditure works out to 55% of the total revenues of the Government. If additional educational facilities are to be provided, the expenditure will rise and has to be carefully planned taking into account the other sectors like medical and public health and housing etc., which also require improvements in a welfare society.

Only about 30% are economically active among the total population in this Union Territory. As between the sexes, roughly half the number of males are workers while among females only about 11% are so. Out of the total workers, about one third are engaged as landless agricultural labourers and about 12% are cultivators of land, either owned or taken from others on lease etc. About one-twentieth of the workers are

in activities connected with forestry, fishing, etc., and a negligible proportion in mining and quarrying. Thus, about 50% are engaged only in Primary Sector of economy. In other words, agriculture and allied activities come out as the mainstay of workers. Secondary Sector of activities—manufacturing and Construction—has a share of 21.06% of the total workers. Tertiary sector which has trade and commerce, transport and communications and other services has about 29% of the workers.

There are no major river systems in this Territory. Except Mahe area which has a higher rainfall, the other areas do not fall within heavier rainfall regions. Agriculture will have to be dependent on wells and tanks. There are no rich mineral deposits like coal, oil, iron ore, etc. Further, there being no major rivers, the development of hydro-electric power is not there. As energy resources are not available locally, for setting up of heavy or large scale industries, the industrial activity is confined to textile manufacture and other light engineering establishments. As agricultural activities depend on the vagaries of nature, and if nature fails, there will be untold miseries, efforts to diversify the activities of the population on production of capital and consumer goods in medium and small scale establishments has to be thought of. The change towards industrialisation will also lead to increased activities under the tertiary sector.

The trend in the growth of population and other demographic characteristics have a bearing on the social and economic conditions in the Union Territory. Census provides valuable data on population as on the reference date, for administration and for economic planning. Census thus gives a true picture of socio-economic characteristics of the population and focuses the attention of the social scientists, economists and

administrators to the trend in population growth, economic activities and other social characteristics for social and economic planning. Census has brought out the awareness of the population of the basic problems involved in population growth. It is hoped that a true perspective of the population characteristics made available by Census would be utilised for improving the economic condition of the population and raise the living standards of our countrymen in due course of time.

APPENDIX I

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971 INDIVIDUAL SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971
Individual Slip

Pad No.

Slip No.

Location Code () Household No. () 1. Name 2. Relationship to head 3. Sex 4. Age 5. Marital status 6. For currently married women only (a) Age at marriage (b) Any child born in the last one year 7. Place of birth (a) Place of birth (b) Rural/Urban (c) District (d) State/Country 8. Place of last residence (a) Place of last residence (b) Rural/Urban (c) District (d) State/Country 9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration (a) Duration of Residence 10. Religion 11. 12. Literacy (L or O) 13. Educational level 14. Mother 15. Tongue 16. Other language 	16. MAIN ACTIVITY (a) Broad category <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)</td> <td style="text-align: right;"> </td> </tr> </table> (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) (c) Name of Establishment (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service (e) Description of Work (f) Class of worker 17. SECONDARY WORK (a) Broad category (C, AL, HHI, OW) (b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town) (c) Name of Establishment (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service (e) Description of Work (f) Class of worker 	(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)	 	(ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)	
(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)	 				
(ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)	 				

APPENDIX II

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971

PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

Series—30 Pondicherry

Portrait of Population	•	•	•	•	A Descriptive Analysis of '71 Census data.
Part I	•	•	•	•	General Report
Part II-A	•	•	•	•	General Population Tables (A Series)
Part II-B	•	•	•	•	Economic Tables (B Series)
Part II-C	•	•	•	•	Distribution of Population—Mother-tongue, Religion, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.
Part II-D	•	•	•	•	Migration Tables
Part III	•	•	•	•	Establishments—Report and Tables
Part IV	•	•	•	•	Housing Report and Tables
Part VI-B	•	•	•	•	Special Survey Reports on Selected Towns
Part VI-C	•	•	•	•	Survey Reports on Selected villages
Part VIII A & B	•	•	•	•	Administration Report on Enumeration & Tabulation (for official use only)
Part IX	•	•	•	•	State Census Atlas
Part X	•	•	•	•	District Census Hand Books

Part X A & B	•	•	•	Village and Town Directory and Primary Census Abstract
C	•	•	•	Analytical Report, Administrative Statements and District Cen sus Tables
				Special Studies and other Mis- cellaneous Report

APPENDIX III

The list of castes treated as Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Adi Andhra | 9. Pallan |
| 2. Adi Dravida | 10. Paraiyan, Parayan (Sambavar) |
| 3. Chakkiliyan | 11. Samban |
| 4. Jambuvulu | 12. Thoti |
| 5. Kuravan, Sidhanar | 13. Valluvan |
| 6. Madiga | 14. Vetan |
| 7. Mala, Mala Masti | 15. Vettiyan |
| 8. Paky | |

